

## Airbus Engine Shelved

### Doubt Is Cast On Future of A-340 Jetliner

By Warren Getler and Axel Krause  
International Herald Tribune  
LONDON — The designers of a high technology jet engine that would have powered Airbus Industrie's proposed A-340 aircraft voted Tuesday to shelve the project, throwing the future of the plane itself into doubt.

The company, International Aero Engines, a consortium of A.E. British, Japanese, West German and Italian engine makers, said it could not meet a 1992 deadline for its new "SuperFan" V-2500 engine, the power plant that had attracted many potential customers to the long-haul Airbus plane.

IAE, citing the "technical risks involved in trying to meet an early 1992 in-service deadline," said it would rather shelve the project than rush it through.

A spokesman said the consortium would continue engineering studies on the \$1.5 billion project that could still lead to a decision to build the engine at a later date.

IAE and Airbus signed a memorandum of understanding last December that provided for certification and delivery of the SuperFan by the planned May 1992 delivery date of the A-340 aircraft.

"The SuperFan concept itself is not in question," an IAE member said. "All we are saying is that the viability at the moment is in question."

The four-nation Airbus consortium had commitments from nine airlines for more than 100 of the A-340 aircraft, which has been pitted against McDonnell Douglas Corp.'s MD-11 and Boeing Co.'s 767 in a contest for dominance in the long-haul segment of the world aviation market.

The bulk of those orders, however, were predicated on the availability of the SuperFan, a propeller-jet hybrid that promised high thrust with relatively low fuel consumption.

An IAE spokesman said airlines that had tied their orders to the availability of the new engine included West Germany's Lufthansa, Air France and UTA of France, Sabena of Belgium, Alia Royal Jordanian Airlines, and Finnair.

Although the airline orders represented a crucial first step for Airbus in bringing the A-340 to market, See AIRBUS, Page 17

## Soviet Is Said to Alter Position on Test Ban

By Michael R. Gordon  
New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union has offered to postpone its demand for a total nuclear test ban and to concentrate first on new testing limitations, according to U.S. officials.

Under a new approach outlined to American officials last month, Moscow now seems ready to treat a complete test ban as an ultimate goal and to work initially toward ratification of two existing test-limitation treaties of the 1970s and seek additional limits on the number and size of tests.

[The Soviet Union said Tuesday that it is simultaneously seeking talks with Washington on a total nuclear test ban and on limiting the size of nuclear tests, United Press International reported from Moscow. "Our position has not changed at all," the Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, said.]

With Secretary of State George P. Shultz due to leave Saturday for talks in Moscow, the Soviet offer has been the subject of debate within the administration of President Ronald Reagan, officials said.

Mikhail S. Gorbachev has been stressing the need for a total test ban without going through the intermediate limitations. The United States contends that testing is needed as long as there are nuclear weapons, and has favored additional verification measures to make it possible to ratify the two treaties of the 1970s, which limit tests to 150 kilotons, to be followed

by discussions on additional limits leading ultimately to a total ban.

Officials of the State Department and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency have been urging a flexible response to the latest Soviet offer. The Defense Department insists that the Soviet Union first agree to the additional verification measures under the treaties of the 1970s before other testing issues can be taken up.

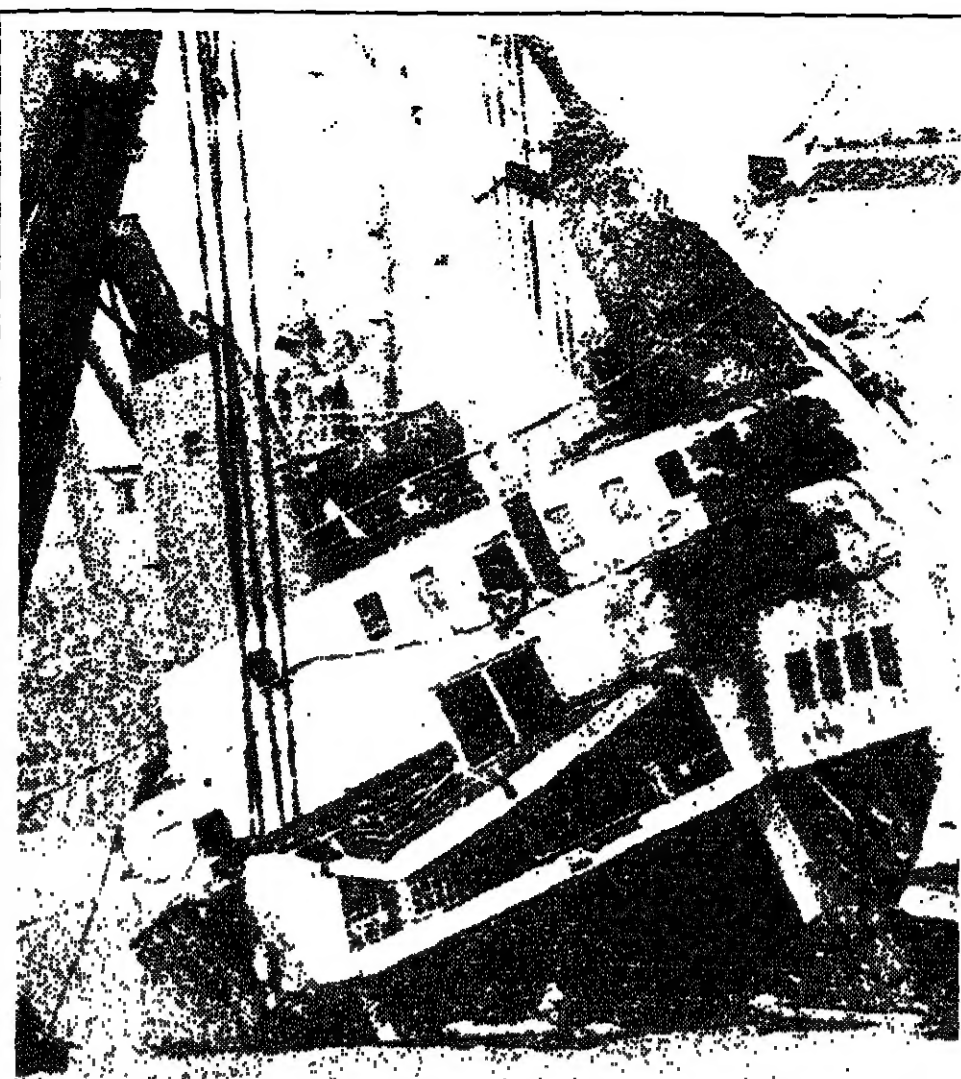
The debate over nuclear testing has been part of larger discussion over arms control issues as Mr. Shultz gets ready to leave.

The administration also has been debating whether to modify its current proposals in the Geneva arms talks on the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty and on the pace of reduction of long-range, or strategic, nuclear weapons.

On the testing issue, the administration is debating the meaning of a statement made March 19 in Geneva by Andrei G. Petrosyan, chairman of the Soviet State Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy.

In the past, the United States has proposed a three-step approach. First, the Soviet Union would have to agree to the additional verification measures for the treaties of the 1970s, setting a 150-kiloton limit on both nuclear weapons testing and on peaceful engineering explosions. Second, after the treaties are ratified, the two sides would consider additional measures to limit testing. Third, the two sides would ultimately work toward a total ban.

On the second phase, the United States, See ARMS, Page 6



STERN DAMAGE — The badly damaged stern of the British ferry Herald of Free Enterprise rising from the sea Tuesday during the salvage operation off the Belgian coast at Zeebrugge. The boat sank March 6 with the loss of more than 134 lives. Page 6.

## China's Road to Change Suddenly Turns Bumpy

By Daniel Southerland  
Washington Post Service  
BEIJING — China once seemed to illustrate how far a Communist country could go in transforming its economy and politics. But with the abrupt removal of its Communist Party chief in January, this vast nation of more than a billion people now appears to dramatize the barriers to change.

The forced resignation of Hu Yaobang, head of China's roughly 40-million-member Communist Party, holds lessons for Communist parties around the world. Within the party, the ebullient Mr. Hu was the most vocal proponent of change.

Yet in the view of other party officials, including the paramount leader, Deng Xiaoping, Mr. Hu was stirring expectations and encouraging trends that could threaten the very existence of the party.

The pro-democracy demonstrations by university students that swept through more than a dozen cities in December precipitated Mr. Hu's downfall. But Mr. Deng and the others looked at the demonstrators and saw a much broader threat.

According to confidential party documents, Mr. Deng perceived the specter of a Polish Solidarity-like rebellion occurring in China if workers followed the students into the streets. In the first confidential directive issued by the party's Central Committee this

### Communism Can It Reform?

Third in a series of articles

year, Mr. Deng expressed admiration for the "cool-headed" way in which the Polish authorities dealt with dissent.

Throughout much of the Communist world, there seems to be a growing consensus that some kind of political change involving less party control is needed to encourage a freer flow of information, new ideas and broader support for building a more efficient and competitive economy.

But the dilemma facing all Communist countries is how far they can take reforms

without eroding the Marxist foundations of central planning and party dominance. By unleashing even some of the forces of the marketplace and democracy, does a ruling Communist Party endanger its own grip on power?

For China's leaders, who have already achieved substantial economic progress from limited change, the risk now is that by going only halfway, they may greatly curtail the benefits they could get from more market-oriented changes.

Mr. Hu, who was widely regarded as Mr. Deng's likely successor, was willing to go faster and farther with radical change than his mentor and beyond the common judgment of the party hierarchy, something that contributed to his downfall.

On Jan. 16, at a hastily convened session of an expanded Politburo, a coalition of veterans forced Mr. Hu to step down. The meeting was packed with elderly party leaders, many of them not members of the Politburo, whose qualifications to decide such a matter in such a forum seemed doubtful.

Among those who pushed Mr. Hu aside were survivors of the 1934-35 Long March across China who are known to distrust some aspects of the modernization campaign.

The return of these veterans, many of whom had been eclipsed in recent years, suggested that Mr. Deng now would be consulting the orthodox Marxists more and the younger reformers less on economics.

The ascendancy of the old guard did not mean that Mr. Deng had abandoned his policies, but that he felt Mr. Hu had gone too far beyond the party consensus in tolerating a degree of dissent that might eventually threaten Communist Party rule.

Mr. Hu's allies in the party were encouraging intellectuals, including university students, to speak out. And some of those intellectuals were advocating guarantees of the right to dissent and a system of checks and balances to curb the power of the party. Some of the students even began to advocate a multiparty system. In Mr. Deng's view,

See CHINA, Page 7

## Reagan Delays Use of Embassies

### Congressmen, U.S. Protests In Moscow, Find 'Flaws' 'Violation of Sovereignty'

By Bill Keller  
New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — The two members of Congress who came to Moscow to investigate security at the U.S. Embassy have described security equipment and practices at the embassy as "fundamentally flawed."

The security arrangements are used to control access to the most sensitive areas of all U.S. diplomatic missions where classified information is handled. They include an alarm system that the representatives said can be completely disarmed by two people.

The visit by Representative Daniel A. Mica, Democrat of Florida, and Representative Olympia J. Snowe, Republican of Maine, resulted from the widening investigation of former embassy Marine guards, two of whom have been charged with allowing Soviet agents to roam the most sensitive areas of the embassy.

In a preliminary report, Representatives Mica and Snowe said that senior diplomats at the embassy had resisted enforcement of security measures and permitted a lax attitude toward security to pervade the staff.

By Lou Cannon  
Washington Post Service  
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan said Tuesday that he would not allow the U.S. diplomatic mission in Moscow to occupy its new embassy there until he could be assured that security concerns about the building had been resolved.

Mr. Reagan also said that the Soviet Union would not be allowed to occupy an embassy being built in Washington until the United States was able to move into new quarters in Moscow.

The president spoke just two hours after Jack F. Mallock, the new U.S. ambassador in Moscow, delivered a formal protest to Soviet officials alleging a "violation of sovereignty" at the embassy.

Referring to charges of Soviet eavesdropping on U.S. diplomats in the present embassy building, Mr. Reagan said: "The United States will not occupy our new embassy in Moscow unless and until I can be assured that it is safe to move into a secure embassy environment."

"I'm deeply concerned over the breach of security in our Moscow embassy," Mr. Reagan said. "While all the facts are not known, it is clear that the security implications are widespread and that additional quick action is required to prevent further damage to our national security."

The lawmakers spent two days exploring the embassy and interviewing personnel as part of an investigation for the House subcommittee responsible for embassy security. Mr. Mica is the chairman of that subcommittee, and Miss Snowe is the senior Republican.

The congressmen said embassy records showed that Marine guards had cited 137 security violations by embassy personnel, including leaving safes open and allowing classified documents to remain unattended.

"This lax attitude and lack of leadership in the security area by the senior staff in the embassy may have contributed to the breakdown in the security system which led to the penetration of the embassy," the representatives said in a preliminary report distributed to reporters Tuesday.

They declined to identify any of the senior diplomats they said had allowed the security of the embassy to deteriorate.

The congressmen also spent several hours Tuesday examining the embassy under construction and

See EMBASSY, Page 8

## Kiosk

### Shultz to Attend Seder in Moscow

WASHINGTON (NYT) — George P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, plans to dramatize the issue of Jewish emigration by attending a Passover seder with prominent Jewish dissidents on the first evening of his three-day visit to Moscow next Monday, the State Department said Tuesday.

The gesture is unprecedented for a secretary of state and comes after recent hints by Soviet officials that they may permit a significant increase in Jewish emigration this year and relax restrictions on the observance of religious and cultural traditions by Soviet Jews.



Fine stockings, like this one from Queen Victoria's wardrobe, are more in demand than ever. Page 10.

## GENERAL NEWS

■ Australia has begun to upgrade its military. Page 7.

■ Spanish ambulance drivers joined striking subway workers in protesting anti-inflation measures. Page 2.

## BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ A former Volkswagen official was arrested in the foreign-currency trading scandal at Volkswagen. Page 11.

## Leonard Prances Into History

### Long-Idle Boxer Accomplishes 'Impossible Task'

By Sally Jenkins  
Washington Post Service  
LAS VEGAS — Never, ever, was this supposed to happen. Sugar Ray Leonard danced, bounced and chattered his way to a history-making middleweight championship Monday night, defeating Marvin Hagler by a half-point. More than that, no champion had ever successfully returned to the ring following an injury as devastating as Leonard's partially detached retina in his left eye suffered in 1982.

"Everyone called it an impossible task," Leonard said. But in choosing to fight again, he may have proved that there is a compulsive gambler in everyone. After those five mostly retired years of watching Hagler collect glory and winnings that might have been his, Leonard decided to return to the city where time is ignored and where you can get a \$2-a-plate special and a free drink while you take your chances.

Leonard collected an \$11 million guarantee for the fight to \$11.75 million for Hagler, but that was not the point. Leonard already was a millionaire. "This fight meant the world to me," he said.

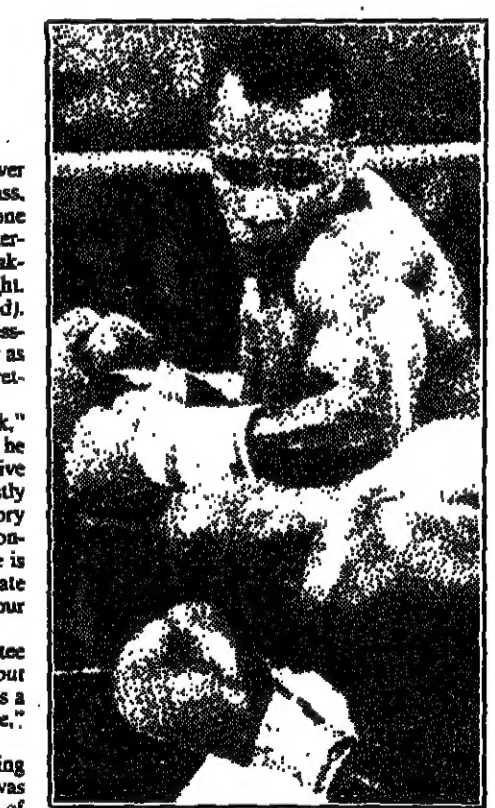
If there was something vaguely troubling about Leonard's decision to fight again, it was because he had been thought of as a boxer of See BOXING, Page 8

No long-layoff comeback champion had ever attempted to return in a higher weight class, and the 30-year-old Leonard, after just one mediocre fight in the last five years as a welterweight, did not seem likely to succeed in making the transition to a 158-pound middleweight. (Hagler outweighed him by a half-pound). More than that, no champion had ever successfully returned to the ring following an injury as devastating as Leonard's partially detached retina in his left eye suffered in 1982.

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Ray Leonard, bearing down on Hagler.

## Seoul Opposition Chiefs To Form a New Party

By Clyde Haberman  
New York Times Service  
TOKYO — South Korea's main opposition party reached the point of collapse Tuesday night as its two dominant figures planned to break away and form a new political party of their own.

The two leaders, Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam, called a news conference for Wednesday to announce their split with the New Korea Democratic Party.

In a telephone interview from Seoul on Tuesday night, Kim Dae Jung said he expected to be joined by about 70 of the party's 90 National Assembly members.

"The action was needed. Mr. Kim said, to end a 'paralysis' in the opposition camp brought on by politicians whom he described as 'impure elements.'"

"With a new party," he said, "after a few days, we can again start our struggle for an amendment to the constitution to provide direct presidential elections."

At least initially, however, the move by the Kims seemed almost certain to further weaken an opposition camp that already was in severe disarray and on the defensive at a critical political moment. Internal fractiousness has reached a crisis point in recent days. Last weekend, a brawl inside party headquarters led to two politicians being hospitalized with injuries.

For nearly a year, the New Korea Democrats have been locked in a tense struggle with the ruling Democratic Justice Party over how to change the constitutional process of selecting a national leader after President Chun Doo Hwan's term ends next February.

While the opposition insists on direct presidential elections, Mr. Chun's backers call for an indirect cabinet system headed by a prime minister. With time for a settlement running short, the two sides are far apart. In fact, they have held no substantive discussions, and now the chances for compromise seem slimmer than ever.

"It certainly looks that way," said Hong Sa Duk, until recently the official New Korea Democratic spokesman. Forming a new party, he said, was "really not a good

thing to do at this time, but it is inevitable, I think."

Mr. Hong said he would join the Kims' group. He agreed that 70 or more politicians would switch allegiances, but said he doubted they would include the New Korea Democratic president, Lee Min Woo.

The South Korean government faces a problem of rising expectations. Page 8.

The original party, created a little more than two years ago, became an instant political force by registering impressive victories in National Assembly elections held in February 1985. Although Mr. Lee was installed as the nominal leader, true control has been exercised by the two Kims.

Kim Young Sam, now an adviser to the New Korea Democrats, will become president of the new party, according to Kim Dae Jung, who will be prevented from playing an official role himself because the Chun government has placed him under a political ban.

Despite the sanctions, Kim Dae Jung said he would continue to work for the party. See SEOUL, Page 8

## The Bully: New Tactics for Treating Old Problem

By Daniel Goleman  
New York Times Service  
NEW YORK — With the growing understanding of what makes a bully, and the realization that bullying may blight a child's entire life, psychologists are trying new tactics to help youthful tyrants change their ways before it is too late.

The bully, conspicuous in his tormenting of others, victimizes himself through a lifelong pattern of self-defeating aggression and the failures that grow out of it, new studies reveal.

Rapidly accumulating research on the psychology of bullies also shows that the bulliness of these youngsters arises not just from nastiness, but also from a perceptual bias that leads them to see — and retaliate against — threats where none exist.

"Bullies are the world with a paranoid's eye," said Kenneth Dodge, a psychologist at Vanderbilt University. "They feel justified

in retaliating for what are actually imaginary harms."

Of course, rough-and-tumble aggression is typical of normal children, particularly boys. The bully is set apart by his quickness to start fights, to use force to get his way and his general belligerence. Only a small fraction of boys, those who are extremely aggressive, are thought to fall into this category.

Because girls by and large are less physically aggressive than boys, they do not seem to be at risk for the long-term problems that befall bullies. But some of the most aggressive girls, as adults, become the mothers of bullies. Researchers do not yet know whether that is a result of inherited factors or of such things as the severity with which they punish their children.

The recent work adds a new twist to older theories about the roots of human aggression. While Freud saw aggression as a basic human drive that had to be channeled by

the controls of the ego and superego, many psychologists now feel aggression stems from faulty thinking and a penchant for retaliation that verges on the paranoid.

Some current findings are consistent with such older views as the idea, inspired by the work of Alfred Adler, that the bully is compensating for deep feelings of inferiority.

"We find that bullies have a strong need to control others," said John Lochman, a psychologist at Duke University Medical School. "Their need to be dominant masks an underlying fear that they are not in control, and they mask the sense of inadequacy by being a bully."

Treatment does not challenge those underlying feelings but rather tries to use them constructively.

"We tell the boys that if another kid gets them so mad they blow up, then the kid is controlling them," said Mr. Lochman. "We tell them they can win by not getting mad."

Even though this approach may

not deal with the child's deeper troubles, it seems to work, at least in improving relationships at school, according to Mr. Lochman.

The new intervention programs focus on younger children, from 4 years of age to 10. "It's harder and harder for kids to change once the pattern is set and time goes on," said Leonard D. Eron, a psychologist at the University of Illinois at Chicago. Mr. Eron published an article on the lifelong patterns of bullies in the January issue of The Journal of Personality and Social Psychology.

The bully's aggression is his undoing. Mr. Eron has found. It not only makes him a social outcast, but also interferes with learning; teachers tend to loathe such troublemakers.

In a 22-year study, done with Rowell Huesmann and other colleagues, Mr. Eron tracked 870 children from Columbia County, New York. See BULLY, Page 8

## To Our Readers

### Rome: 9th IHT Print Site

The International Herald Tribune will begin printing in Rome next month to improve distribution throughout Italy and to other points in the eastern Mediterranean region.

Lee W. Huebner, publisher of the Paris-based newspaper, said in announcing the May 25 Rome startup: "The economic vitality of Italy is recognized as one of the most important recent developments in Europe. The International Herald Tribune has long enjoyed a warm reception in Italy and we are delighted to become an even more active part of the Italian scene."

Rome, the paper's ninth printing site, will be the first in Europe to receive facsimile transmission via satellite. While Asian and North American print sites are served by satellite relay, transmission to the four remote print sites already operating in Europe is by land lines.

Printing in Rome will be handled by Stampa Quotidiana at its plant just outside Rome. A. Pieroni SRL, based in Milan, is in charge of the Herald Tribune's Italian distribution.



## WORLD BRIEFS

## Ambulance Drivers Join Spanish Strikers in Wage Dispute

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
MADRID — Hundreds of ambulances, their sirens screaming, drove through central Madrid in protest on Tuesday, compounding traffic problems caused by a strike of subway workers.

The protests by ambulance drivers and subway workers were the most recent in a series of labor disputes as workers pressed for wage increases above the 5 percent set by the Socialist government to help bring down inflation.

Hundreds of medical students unhappy over job prospects invaded the Barcelona stock exchange and disrupted trading while 8,000 doctors in rural areas began a two-day strike over working conditions.

Doctors and other health employees in state hospitals were due to start another strike across the country on Wednesday to demand better pay and higher government spending on health care.

Other disputes affected metal and construction workers and General Motors and FASA-Renault, the auto manufacturers.

Inflation reached 8.3 percent last year, the first year in which Spain was a European Community member. The government of Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez has set a target ceiling of 5 percent this year.

The Communist-led Workers' Commissions hopes to mobilize one million workers this week. The union plans a strike on Friday by

airline and railroad employees, and mass rallies in Spanish cities.

But the union received a setback in its bid for a general strike against government economic policy on Tuesday when the Socialist trade union, the General Union of Workers, turned down an invitation to celebrate Labor Day together on May 1.

The Socialist trade union leaders have sharply criticized the government and have joined forces with the Workers' Commissions in specific disputes, but they have said they do not want to enter a general alliance with the group.

For the last three months, there have been numerous strikes by workers and government employees opposed to the 5-percent wage ceiling.

The government has repeatedly urged workers for their support to help it meet its 1987 inflation target and to improve Spain's ability to compete with other EC nations.

(Reuters, AP)

■ Dissatisfaction Grows

Paul Delany of The New York Times reported earlier from Madrid: Subway workers staged a strike

last week that typified the political atmosphere in Madrid this year. The strike was tentative, lasting eight hours on Thursday, and affected about half the system. Such strikes and protests by workers and students recently have presented a nuisance to the public but no threat to the government of Mr. Gonzalez.

Mr. Gonzalez, with a Socialist majority in parliament, beat back a no-confidence motion sponsored by the rightist opposition last week. But that does not mean there is much confidence in his govern-

ment. Dissatisfaction appears to be widespread.

"The political and economic policy of the Gonzalez government is static, not dynamic," said José Javier Celdrán Maté, a Madrid lawyer who describes himself as a liberal and who has been a supporter of Mr. Gonzalez. "The poor are not getting richer. There doesn't seem to be a social-economic plan for the future."

The unemployment rate among young adults is above 40 percent and the overall rate is around 20 percent.

After coming to office in 1982 committed to a Socialist program, Mr. Gonzalez turned to austerity measures to hold down spending, revive the economy, check inflation and make Spain more competitive with other European countries.

Socialist Party supporters and members to the left of Mr. Gonzalez are not as concerned about inflation as he is. Many say he is too moderate. They want more and faster government action to end the unrest and to uphold Socialist principles.

## Syrians Enter Chatila in Move to End 'Camps War'

BEIRUT — Syrian troops deployed as a buffer force around a battered Palestinian refugee camp Tuesday in an attempt to end Lebanon's "camps war" in which nearly 900 people have been killed.

Witnesses said refugees cheered as 50 troops marched through the cluttered piles of debris and garbage in muddy alleys to take up positions in and around the Chatila settlement in Beirut.

The troops went in following mounting international pressure and repeated calls from Arab leaders for an end to the sufferings of

about 16,000 refugees in Chatila and the nearby Burj al-Brajneh camp.

Syria had backed the Shiite Muslim Amal militia in its two-year drive to prevent a resurgence of Palestinian guerrilla power in Lebanon.

Amal had blockaded the Beirut camps since October.

Militia sources said the Syrian Army, which moved into West Beirut in February, was determined to enforce the cease-fire agreement reached on Sunday between Amal and Palestinian fighters in the two camps.

The Syrian move into Chatila was agreed upon at meetings with Amal and members of the pro-Syrian Palestine National Salvation Front.

Beirut radios said the accord provided for the Syrians to occupy at least one position at Burj al-Brajneh to allow refugees to come and go without fear of Amal snipers.

Palestinian sources said rescue workers would evacuate wounded people from both camps on Wednesday.

Palestine Liberation Organiza-

tion guerrillas, mostly loyal to the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, withdrew from many of the positions in return for Amal's lifting of its siege of the Rashidiyah camp near Tyre in southern Lebanon.

Bolivian Defense Chief Quits

LA PAZ — Bolivia's minister of defense, Luis Fernando Valle, has resigned after he was accused of appearing in Congress drunk last week, the Information Ministry said Sunday.

## U.S. Army Is Setting Up Hot Line to Catch Spies

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Army is setting up a program with a toll-free telephone number that is intended to help catch spies, discover possible security risks and train soldiers to identify both, army officials said.

An official in charge of the program said Monday that legal and procedural safeguards had been devised in an effort to prevent abuses.

Agents trained to recognize genuine signs of espionage take the calls and prepare reports that are reviewed by two superiors before an investigation is started, he said.

## Mubarak Party Winning 75% of Vote

CAIRO (UPI) — President Hosni Mubarak's ruling party captured more than 75 percent of the vote in Egyptian parliamentary elections and an Islamic alliance emerged as the new main opposition force, according to partial results released Tuesday.

The government said partial nationwide results showed the National Democratic Party leading with 75 percent to 80 percent of the vote. The party won 72.9 percent in the 1984 elections. The alliance between the Muslim Brotherhood, the Labor Party, and the Liberals was second, followed by the right-of-center New Wafd Party. The Wafd captured 15.1 percent of the national vote in the 1984.

Final results were not expected before Thursday. The elections were called more than two years ahead of schedule to end challenges to the legality of the parliament, which is expected to nominate Mr. Mubarak for re-election in October. It needs a two-thirds majority to do so.

## Price of AIDS Drug Rises by 20%

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — The cost of AZT, the only approved drug capable of prolonging the lives of AIDS patients, has increased by 20 percent in the three weeks since it received the approval for sale from the Food and Drug Administration. The price may rise even more.

The increase means that patients taking AZT, which is sold under the brand name Retrovir, will pay at least \$38 more a week and about \$2,000 more a year for the drug. The manufacturer, Burroughs Wellcome Co. of North Carolina, initially set the price of 100 capsules, a week's supply, at \$188.

But the National Association of Wholesale Druggists said wholesalers who handled billing for the company would add a 20 percent markup. Analysts of Blue Shield of California, a private health care insurance company, said retail pharmacies might add another 20 percent.

## New U.K. Polls Point to Tory Gains

LONDON (Reuters) — Prospects for an early election in Britain rose Tuesday after two more polls gave the Conservatives a commanding lead.

A Harris poll for the breakfast-time program TV-AM gave the Tories 43 percent of the vote, representing a majority of 132 seats in Parliament, their biggest lead since the party's landslide victory in the 1983 elections.

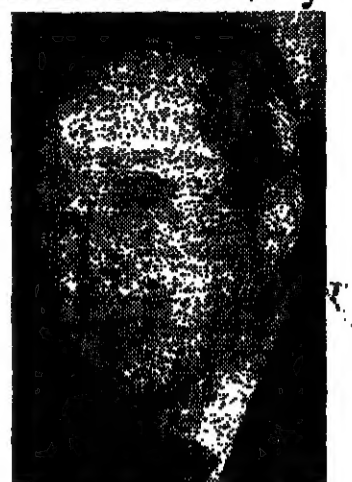
In The Times of London, a MORI poll gave the Tories a 52 seat majority. It was the sixth poll to show the governing party with a big lead over the opposition Labor Party and the centrist Alliance.

## Japan Party Vows Action on Economy

TOKYO (WP) — The governing Liberal Democratic Party formally pledged Tuesday to speed the growth of the Japanese economy and to pass a "drastic and large-scale" supplementary budget later this year to increase government spending.

The plan will be presented in Washington later this week by Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa at a meeting of finance officials from the United States and other industrialized countries.

It is the party's response to increased pressure from foreign governments over huge Japanese trade surpluses and from domestic industries that have been hit hard by the rise in the value of the yen. The Japanese economy grew by only 2.5 percent last year.



Kiichi Miyazawa

## Meese Aided Pentagon Contractor

WASHINGTON (WP) — Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d has indicated that in 1982 he gave the orders that led to the White House's intervention on behalf of the Wedtech Corp., a military contractor in New York City that was seeking a military contract to be awarded without bids.

Mr. Meese, who was counselor to the president at the time, said at a news conference on Monday that he only wanted to make sure that the South Bronx company, which had met stiff resistance at the Pentagon, got "a fair hearing." He said he took the action in response to memos from a longtime friend, E. Bob Wallace, whom Wedtech had hired as a lawyer in 1982.

The manner in which Wedtech obtained the \$32 million contract, then the biggest it had ever won, has come under investigation by an independent counsel because of lobbying on the company's behalf by Lyle Nofziger, a former White House aide.

## Peres, Russians Meeting on Peace Talks

ROME (UPI) — Shimon Peres, Israel's foreign minister, sat down with Palestinian and Soviet observers on Tuesday at a Socialist International meeting called to discuss a possible Middle East peace conference, organizers said.

Mr. Peres joined the organization's Middle East Study Group after arriving from Madrid, where he had discussed the prospects for a Middle East peace conference with King Juan Carlos I of Spain.

The foreign minister attended the meeting as head of Israel's Labor Party, not in his official capacity in the national government. Organizers had invited two members of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee to the study group meeting.

## East German Official's Son Emigrates

BONN (Reuters) — The son of one of East Germany's deputy defense ministers has been allowed to emigrate to West Germany with his family, according to an account that was to be published in the newspaper Die Welt on Wednesday.

In a report distributed ahead of the publication deadline, the newspaper said that Manfred Graetz's son, Hartmut Graetz, was the first family member of the East German military leadership to be allowed to leave the country.

The newspaper account said that Mr. Graetz arrived in West Germany with his family earlier this week and that his whereabouts were being kept secret.

## For the Record

Two Soviet dissidents on a hunger strike were allowed to hold a protest outside the Supreme Soviet for half an hour on Tuesday in support of their demand to be allowed to emigrate to Israel. Vladimir Slapak and his wife, Rosa, and six friends were later moved on by security men. (AFP)

The Polish police have detained at least 13 opposition activists in Odense and Wroclaw since Sunday, opposition sources said Tuesday. They included Jacek Merkel, a senior adviser to Lech Walesa, the leader of the banned Solidarity trade union. (AP)

France will finance the building of new prisons to relieve overcrowding, and state officials will staff them, Justice Minister Alain Chalon announced Tuesday. The government had planned to permit private enterprises to build and man some prisons. (AFP)

The New Jersey Supreme Court agreed Tuesday to hear an appeal by Mary Beth Whitehead of the March 31 ruling that deprived her of all parental rights to Baby M, the child she bore under a \$10,000 surrogate mother contract. (AP)

## TRAVEL UPDATE

United Airlines will begin nonstop service between Chicago and Seoul, South Korea, with continuing service to Taipei. This is United's first nonstop service to the Pacific Rim from O'Hare International Airport, according to the airline. (Reuters)



## UNIVERSITY DEGREE

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## In Surprise for Canada, Reagan Vows to Consider An Accord on Acid Rain

By Lou Cannon  
and Herbert H. Denton  
Washington Post Service

OTTAWA — President Ronald Reagan has ended a summit meeting with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada with an unexpected promise to consider a new U.S.-Canadian accord on acid rain controls and an endorsement of a free-trade agreement between the two nations.

While Mr. Reagan and Mr. Mulroney are basically in accord on free trade, the United States has resisted Canada's call for a treaty pledging the two countries to eliminate by 1994 half of the pollution that causes acid rain.

Mr. Reagan unexpectedly added language at the end of his prepared speech to the Canadian Parliament on Monday that said "the prime minister and I have agreed to consider a bilateral accord on acid rain, building on the tradition of agreements to control pollution of our shared international waters."

Such an agreement on acid rain, patterned after the accord by which the two nations monitor water quality in the Great Lakes, would fall short of a treaty. But it goes further than Mr. Reagan had gone before on the acid rain issue.

Until Monday, U.S. officials had said that the Reagan administration was not prepared to go beyond a proposal announced last month that would commit \$2.5 billion over five years to "innovative" demonstration projects aimed at finding less expensive technologies to control acid rain. The proposal was recommended in a report submitted last year by U.S. and Canadian special envoys.

In his speech to Parliament, Mr. Reagan called that action "an important step."

The White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, called Mr. Reagan's pledge for an accord "a first step" but said the U.S. administration had reached no decision on whether the "mechanism" of internationally controlling acid rain would require a treaty.

A senior Canadian official said that "we don't care whether it's an agreement, an accord or a treaty."

But "we want a commitment" for U.S. action, he added.

Mr. Reagan said that the trade agreement, now the subject of intense U.S.-Canadian negotiations, would serve as a model of international cooperation "to all nations that now wrestle against the same temptation of protectionism."

The trade agreement was proposed two years ago by Mr. Mulroney at a meeting with Mr. Reagan.

gan in Quebec. The two leaders last met in Washington a year ago.

Canadian polls consistently have shown 2-1 approval for such an agreement, as well as skepticism about Mr. Mulroney's ability to negotiate such a pact on terms beneficial to Canada.

Canada and the United States are each other's largest trade partners. Last year, Canada's merchandise trade surplus with the United States was \$806.4 million.

Mr. Reagan's new position on acid rain followed an appeal by Mr. Mulroney in his introduction of the president to conclude "a firm bilateral accord" that would provide a "North American solution" to acid rain.

Emissions from coal-burning power plants and factories turn into sulfuric oxides and vehicle exhausts produce nitric oxides that fall to Earth as acid rain or snow. After drifting north, it destroys freshwater life and damages forests and crops in Canada.

In his 25 hours in Canada, Mr. Reagan met twice with Mr. Mulroney and once with the Canadian opposition leader, John N. Turner. The president said that he and Mr. Mulroney had agreed to inject "new impetus" into negotiations on the status of Arctic waters that Canada considers sovereign and the United States views as international.

A furor was touched off in Canada two years ago when a U.S. Coast Guard icebreaker, the Polar Sea, traveled through the Northwest Passage without asking Canadian permission.

Mr. Mulroney has asserted that the waters in question are Canadian. "Lock, stock and icebergs," U.S. officials are concerned that yielding to the Canadian view would establish a bad precedent that could give support to such claims as Colonel Moammar Gadhafi's assertion of sovereignty in the Gulf of Sidra.

In his speech, Mr. Mulroney pledged Canadian support of the NATO alliance and Mr. Reagan was applauded when he praised Canada for taking "a leading role in the defense of the free world."

But most members sat silently while Mr. Reagan expounded on the merits of the Strategic Defense Initiative, his space-based missile defense plan.

Mr. Reagan was heckled by members of the leftist New Democratic Party when he defended SDI and his aid to the Nicaraguan rebels, known as contras.

But members of Mr. Mulroney's Progressive Conservative Party rose and cheered Mr. Reagan.



President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney in Ottawa on Monday.

## AMERICAN TOPICS

### Here's How to Tell If You're Making It

People who are successful in business today are making double or even triple their ages in thousands of dollars, according to the Research Institute of America, a tax and business research firm.

As quoted by Debra Whitfield in The Washington Post, the institute says you should be making at least \$100,000 a year by the time you are 40. And even that hardly compares with the investment bankers and takeover lawyers who may be making \$500,000 a year before they turn 30.

The institute's rule of thumb applies to business executives only. Doctors, dentists, movie stars and big-league baseball players are on separate tracks, as, indeed, are schoolteachers, members of the clergy and journalists.

### Short Takes

A test on Iowa affairs awaits presidential candidates touring the state, which will hold neighborhood caucuses in February 1988, eight days before the first presidential primary in New Hampshire. Governor Terry T. Branstad said he planned to give aspirants an "Iowa test" of comprehensive questions about rural issues and publicize their answers. "Candidates just hate it," conceded Mr. Branstad, 40, a

Republican, but it provides a chance to "focus national attention on these issues."

This year's maple syrup season is proving even worse than last year's because of warm weather. In early spring, sap will flow from a cut in the tree only if the temperature falls below freezing at night, and rises above freezing during the day. The alternations act as a sort of pump. But this spring, like last, mild temperatures have persisted around the clock. Unless the nights turn cold before the end of this week, output may be worse than last year, when it dropped 17 percent to 262,000 gallons (988,000 liters) in New York state and 36 percent to 338,000 gallons in Vermont. Prices have risen, from \$22 a gallon before last year's bad season to \$29 a gallon so far this season.

Alaskan banks, schools and public offices shut March 30 for Seward's Day, commemorating the signing of the treaty on March 30, 1867, that transferred Alaska from Russia to the United States. Doubtless called the \$7.2-million purchase Seward's Folly, after Secretary of State William H. Seward, who promoted it. This year the remote Alaskan Panhandle town of Skagway had its own folly, observing the holiday a week early because of an erroneous calendar circulated by the White Pass & Yukon Railroad. No visible harm was done.

**Shorter Takes:** Nabisco says it has sold 35 billion boxes of its Barnum's Animals crackers since they were introduced 85 years ago. ■ A federal judge in Fresno, California, dismissed a lawsuit alleging that raisin promoters had stolen an idea for dancing raisins in advertising. The judge said the old notion of drawing arms and legs on inanimate objects cannot be copyrighted.

### Chirac Remembers A Harvard Romance

Prime Minister Jacques Chirac of France, on his visit to Washington last week, got everyone's undivided attention at a State Department lunch by telling about the summer he was a soda jerk working his way through a summer course at Harvard and fell in love with "a very, very, very beautiful girl from South Carolina."

"I couldn't resist because she called me 'honey chile,'" added Mr. Chirac, 54, while 200 guests sat enraptured and his wife, Bernadette, smiled pleasantly.

The prime minister said he shouldn't be talking about it "in front of my wife, but I was at the time a bachelor." He said that had he married the young lady from the South, he might have become an American citizen, but has no regrets, "because in your country you cannot run for the presidency if you are not born in your country." Mr. Chirac is a leading candidate for next year's French presidential election.

—ARTHUR HIGBEE

## U.S. Says Soviet Still Spreads AIDS Lie

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government says the Soviet Union is continuing its worldwide campaign to spread the idea that AIDS was created in a biological warfare experiment at Fort Detrick, Maryland.

The Defense Department says the Soviet Union has succeeded in keeping the allegations alive because Fort Detrick was, until 1969, the U.S. Army's biological warfare development center.

Fort Detrick is now the site for some research on AIDS, acquired immune deficiency syndrome, which is caused by a virus that attacks the body's immunity system against fatal infections and cancers.

"The facts have been distorted to support the false charge," the Pentagon said in a recent background report.

The State Department also has protested the Soviet account.

The Soviet contention was first published in the October 1985 edition of the Soviet weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta. It was immediately denied by the State Department and dismissed as propaganda.

In the last 17 months, however, the Soviet Union has mounted what the Pentagon calls "a continuing disinformation campaign."

The Pentagon said the Kremlin had added to the story while citing alleged scientific experts to lend weight to the allegations. By the Defense Department's count, the story has been reported since Oct. 30, 1985, by the news media of more than 60 countries, including the United States, in more than 30 different languages.

The most recent repetition was made on March 30 in a story distributed by the Soviet news agency Tass.

"Quite simply, these charges are patently untrue," said Fred Hoffmann, a spokesman for the Pentagon. "Yet the story keeps going."

"It's obviously a systematic campaign," he said. "The technique used has been to plant the story in

friendly newspapers outside the Soviet Union, and then to quote those newspapers as authoritative in the Soviet news organs. What's really troublesome is that this stuff tends to be believed in Third World countries."

In the summer, the continuing appearance of such reports led Arthur A. Hartman, then the U.S. ambassador to Moscow, to send letters to the editors of two Soviet publications.

He criticized their articles as "nothing more than a blatant and

repugnant attempt to sow hatred and fear of Americans among the Soviet population and to abuse a medical tragedy affecting people all over the world."

Mr. Hartman noted that a prominent Soviet immunologist, Viktor M. Zhdanov, had written of evidence indicating that "the disease originated in Central Africa, that it may be related to a similar virus found in monkeys and that it may have existed for several hundred or even several thousand years or may have evolved from another virus."



## La Gastronomie

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Engineers in the automobile industry are developing sensational ideas for replacing mechanical constructions with modern electronics. But some ideas are too advanced for practical application. For example the petrol cable.

The idea is to install a tiny transmitter under the accelerator, which would send impulses to a precision receiver near the carburettor or the fuel injector. This receiver would control the fuel flow which the driver regulates via the accelerator pedal. But fine electronic components like these are extremely vulnerable.

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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## An Epidemic of Traitors

The American Embassy in Moscow contains a chamber specially secured against Soviet eavesdropping. But even this bug-proof bubble may not be secure enough for use by Secretary of State George Shultz during his forthcoming visit to Moscow. The Marine Corps guards who let the KGB roam the embassy may have compromised almost everything done there. And the continuing revelations are only the latest of many damaging security breaches.

The sobering lesson is that too many people in positions of trust are willing to betray secrets, and government is unwilling to take adequate countermeasures.

The usual lures of greed or sex seem to have been the motive in the marine cases. What is new is the extent of this appalling activity — 26 espionage convictions in the last three years. Much of the damage could have been prevented by simple precautions like more screening, changing partners in protected areas, or altering routines. It would not have taken a genius, only attention and good sense, to have averted the marines' dereliction and some of the other disasters.

• The spy ring run by John Walker sold the technical manuals for the navy's cipher machines and key cards. These probably enabled Moscow to decipher millions of messages over 17 years until 1985, leaving the navy essentially naked to Soviet view. The theft, in the navy's estimation, "created powerful war-winning implications for the Soviet side." It also afforded such complete knowledge of U.S. cryptography and communications that the security of all except totally new systems may be open to doubt.

• Ronald Pelton, a 14-year veteran of the National Security Agency, betrayed an intelligence collection project to Soviet agents

and probably his knowledge of the 57 main Soviet communications signals that the agency tries to intercept, one of which was at the highest level of the Soviet government.

• Edward Howard was trained by the CIA to service agents in Moscow. Fired before taking up his post, he defected, probably compromising operations in Moscow.

The cumulative damage, noted a Senate Intelligence Committee report last October, was immense and "far greater than anyone in the U.S. government has yet acknowledged publicly." Despite the damage, and specific warning in 1985 of the Moscow embassy's vulnerability, the State Department took no adequate steps to improve its security.

Does Washington take security seriously enough? By trying to guard too many secrets, it has kept far too few. If the navy could not protect its precious cipher machines, what could its security system do? Why did the National Security Agency allow one low-paid employee such wide knowledge? How could the CIA overlook something obvious like Mr. Howard's instability before teaching him the workings of its Moscow station?

The blame for these breaches lies not principally with the agencies but with the spies themselves. To judge by arrests, there have been more traitors than at any time since World War II. Spies then had reasons of ideology. Today's seem to commit their acts of betrayal casually and for cash. People are selling out easily.

The administration has begun to prosecute spies more vigorously, which in part explains the greater number of cases in public view. But as each chilling new breach becomes apparent, it is hard to see what lessons have been truly learned.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Childbirth Often Kills

For women in the developing world the most worrying question about pregnancy is not "Will it change my life?" but "Will it end my life?" Reducing this maternal mortality rate — a goal recently, and commendably, set by the World Bank — depends heavily on birth control and health care services. Sadly, in the last three years the U.S. government's commitment to this noble cause has continued to diminish.

Ideally, women ought to bear children between the ages of 18 and 35, probably have no more than four and space them two years apart. For a woman in Kenya, say, or in Bangladesh, the ideal is far off; child-bearing often begins with puberty and ends with menopause, assuming that the woman lives till menopause. Women in poorer countries may be 100 times more apt to die in pregnancy or childbirth. A quarter of the deaths that occur before term are the result of illegal abortions.

An estimated 500,000 pregnant women die each year. At a recent conference in Kenya, the World Bank launched a campaign to cut that in half by the year 2000. Barber Conable, the bank's president,

pledged \$1 million for a Safe Motherhood Fund. "Sometimes," he said, "we forget that development is the work of women as well as men . . . that they are the sustaining force of families, communities, nations."

Safe motherhood requires access to family planning services and safe abortion, both of which the Reagan administration insists on making cruelly difficult for the world's poor. In 1984, at the World Population Conference in Mexico City, the United States said it wanted to cut off funds to any agencies that so much as mentioned abortion, even if they used no U.S. funds for abortion-related activities. As a result, the U.S. Agency for International Development withdrew support for the UN Fund for Population Activities and for the International Planned Parenthood Federation, the primary global network for family planning programs.

In bringing the world's attention to those 500,000 maternal deaths, the World Bank shows welcome concern for what Mr. Conable calls "the growth that comes from the bottom up." Would that the Reagan administration could show similar understanding.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Kemp: A Damp Match?

"There is nothing wrong with America that cannot be fixed." So said Jack Kemp, in announcing his candidacy for president on Monday. He adds — echoing Ronald Reagan's impatience with those who ask Americans to lower their sights and trim expectations — that "there are no limits to our future if we don't put limits on our people." We like Mr. Kemp's optimism, can-do approach. But we believe that the solutions he has come up with for the big problems of our time are among the worst ideas being offered by anyone.

Give candidate Kemp credit, nonetheless, for risking public positions that may prove unpopular. He calls for a "strategy for victory" and "support for the legitimacy of freedom-fighter movements around the world," meaning in particular the Nicaraguan contras, a cause not currently very popular with voters. He calls for "once again, an honest dollar, a dollar as good as gold" — by which he means a return to the gold standard, a truly awful idea.

Equally awful is the supply-side fantasy that he continues doggedly to uphold. "More growth, more jobs, lower interest rates and less government spending" are all desirable aims, but they will not do what he says they will — balance the budget.

Mr. Kemp oversimplifies when he says that there is no "way to protect" the United States without the Strategic Defense Initiative.

On abortion, he supports the constitutionally dubious proposition that Congress can pass a law overturning the Supreme Court's constitutional decision and allowing states to legalize abortion. He is admirably forthright in opposing protectionism when other politicians smell votes in it; in that, at least, we think he is right.

In a memorable article not long ago, David Broder likened Jack Kemp to Hubert Humphrey, not, God knows, for any affinity of views but rather as a font of ideas for the slice of political life he represents, for his irrepressible enthusiasm and hearty gift for friendship. So far his political campaign is said to have been a slow starter. He has intense support — the crowds at Republican conventions love him — but it may be limited support, the kind that gets you "beloved" status but no cigar. Maybe his strength is being underplayed now by all those politicians who say it is Robert Dole whom George Bush has to defeat and who seem to be regarding Jack Kemp as a damp match that can't be lit. If Mr. Kemp proves them wrong as he goes about the business of making himself better known in Michigan, Iowa, New Hampshire, the South and the rest of the country, he will be in a real argument — and at that point his more extreme ideas and his impetuous arithmetic are almost bound to become an issue.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Comment

### For a Middle Road on Trade

There certainly are problems of fairness in international trade, but protectionism and bilateral agreements to restrict exports are not the answer. Because these arrangements delay needed economic restructuring, their ultimate victims are the very countries they were supposed to protect. Competition can only be beneficial when free from artificial restraints. The American concept of free trade is defensive and rooted in a bilateral mentality; that of GATT is offensive and multilaterally oriented. If GATT is to regain its role as an international legal framework for trade, it must pursue a multilateral, non-

discriminatory orientation based on the reciprocity of rights and obligations.

— Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

### No Blessing From the Pope

Those who feared that by spending six days in Chile the pope might be drawn into conferring a certificate of respectability upon the odious General Pinochet have not been vindicated. They shook hands; they even prayed together. But the pope repeatedly condemned the use of force, specifically state violence, especially torture.

— The Guardian (London).

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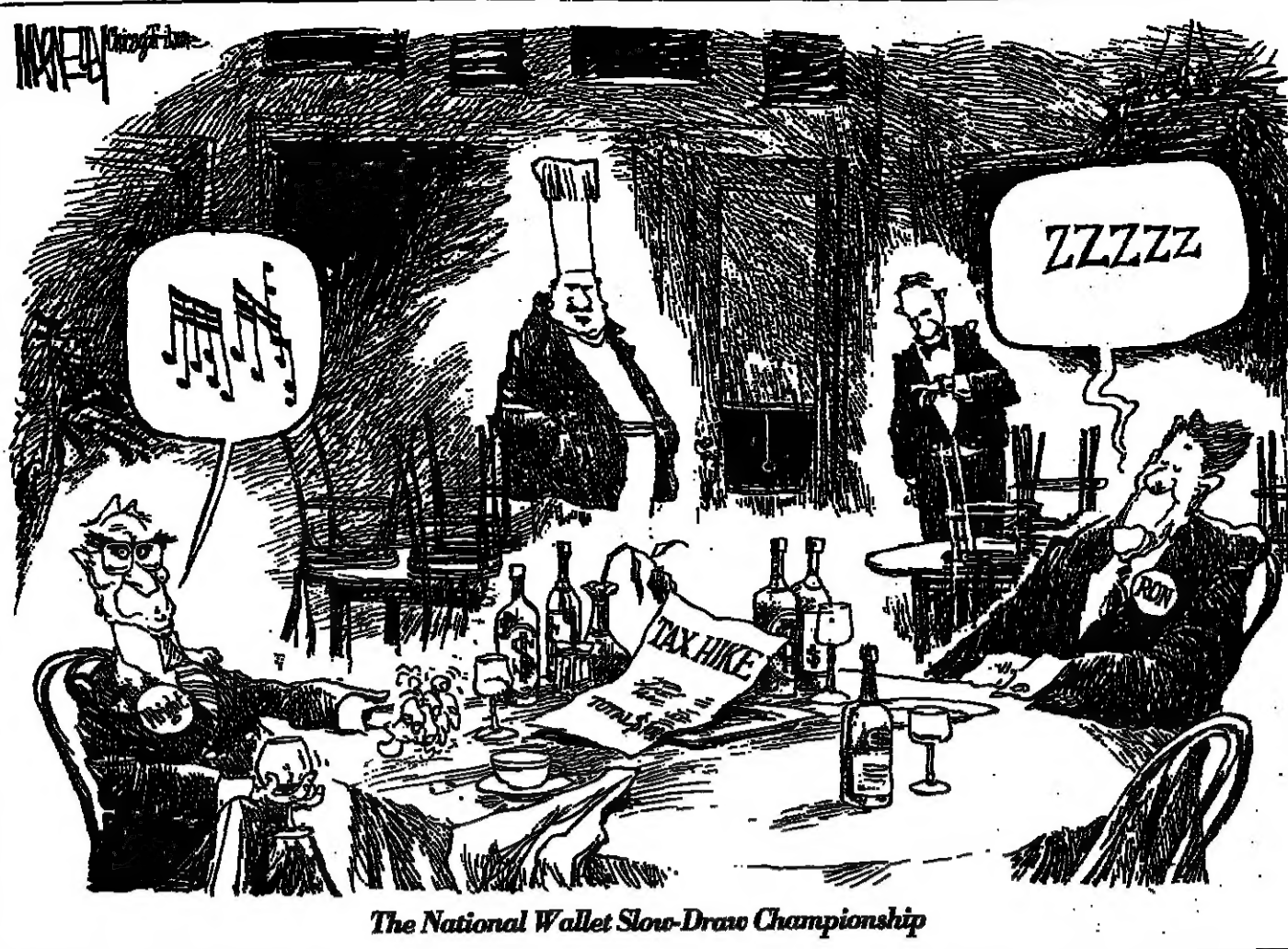
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The National Wallet Slow-Draw Championship

## Japan and the West: Causes and Goals Are Mutual

By Shoichi Kojima

PARIS — There was a time when Western views were generally considered right by the Japanese and Western suggestions were found convincing. But a rapidly changing and more sophisticated Japan, and a more complex and interdependent world, no longer allow stereotypical arguments to remain credible.

The present situation can be better understood, and more constructive dialogue becomes possible, if these three terms are kept in mind: mutual, relativity and generality.

First, mutual.

The following line of argument lies at the core of much Western opinion: "The Japanese are not only dumping their products abroad, but are also exporting excessive savings in order to enable others to buy their products." The fallacy here is that an elementary fact of economic life is ignored: It takes two to make an economic transaction.

A willing seller or lender cannot complete a transaction without an equally willing buyer or borrower. An economic phenomenon is determined by both sides of the market, based on mutual interests. A trade account need not balance all the time in the dynamic world, since it is financed by offsetting international capital flows. Those who adhere to the above line of argument should accept the following as well: "The United States is sucking

capital from Japan to finance its appetite for Japanese products."

The reality is that America and Japan nowadays rely on each other's complementary characteristics: Japanese are *sen-yu, ko-raku* (worry first, enjoy later), while Americans are *sen-raku, ko-yu* (enjoy first, worry later). The American consumer wants quick satisfaction through his own or government spending; the American company wants quick profits. The Japanese consumer prepares for future spending; the Japanese company cares about strengthening its competitiveness in the long run. No value judgment is possible as to which is better, but if problems exist, the causes must be sought on both sides.

Second, relativity.

Even those who understand mutualism often insist on the egocentric assumption that the West sets absolute standards, any deviation from which should be corrected. The idea that Japan's savings rate is too high and its import propensity too low is an example. On the contrary, one could argue that America's savings rate is too low and its import propensity too high. There is no absolutely correct savings rate or propensity to import. We are simply observing differences in these parameters between the United States and Japan, and

their consequences. If the relative difference is the problem, again the cause must be sought on both sides.

The same can be said about Western criticism of the quickening pace of innovation in Japanese industry, as witnessed by the widespread use of robotics in production lines or the flourishing of consumer electronic products. As the economist Joseph Schumpeter pointed out more than 50 years ago, it is inevitable that a successful entrepreneur will quickly notice an opportunity to make a profit and will fill this vacuum with new products, or the application of new production methods, rendering what preceded obsolete. Entrepreneurs who are slower to "take off" should be stimulated by those who are faster.

Third, generality.

The Western obsession with finding the "secret" of Japanese behavior leads to wrong thinking whereby general economic phenomena are erroneously seen as specifically Japanese. A typical example is the argument that "Japanese manufacturers are reducing their profit margins to maintain their market share." In fact, the uncertainty of floating exchange rates requires any business of any nationality to use profit margins as a buffer to keep its activities as stable as possible. Indeed, U.S. firms are

currently enjoying expanding profit margins, as they did in the late 1970s.

If these three checkpoints are kept in mind, a more constructive dialogue, aimed at economic rationality, should be possible. Japan's *"sen-yu, ko-raku"* and America's *"sen-raku, ko-yu"* are rational only if Japanese actually start enjoying higher living standards and Americans actually begin to worry about their debts. This requires change in consumer attitudes and corporate behavior on both sides. To act otherwise is economically irrational and would be interpreted by foreign exchange markets as "unsustainable."

The cooperative approach now being implemented by industrial countries points in the right direction. There is a danger, though, that each country will urge the others to act first, without reciprocating. Also, vested interests will try to prevent economically rational changes and will demand irrational decisions. U.S. protectionism is a foremost threat in this regard.

Still, rationality should eventually prevail. The recent situation only strengthens the case for decisive commitment to a cooperative approach, in the service of mutual interests.

The writer, counselor of the Japanese delegation to the OECD, contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune. The opinions expressed are his own, not those of the Japanese government.

## American Pressure on Seoul Could Prove Disastrous

By Hong Choo Hyun

SEOUL — South Korean dissidents have recently stepped up their lobbying campaign in the United States, urging American congressmen to exert political pressure on President Chun Doo Hwan to accept a particular brand of democracy. Yet while some of these legislators may have nothing but good intentions, too much meddling on their part could jeopardize the progress that has already been made.

By promising to step down in 1988, President Chun set off a political debate over what form of government South Korea should have. The constitution must be revised before an election can be held later this year, and this has created a dispute over whether the new leader should be chosen through a parliamentary system, which the ruling party has proposed, or through direct elections, which the opposition party favors.

While South Koreans debate the proposals, it would be well for observers to remember that this is a highly sensitive and politically volatile period. The South Korean people's desire for democracy has created momentum for change and continues to serve as the moving force behind debate on

the details of restructuring the constitution.

But the political parties of South Korea should be left to themselves in making the final choice.

Some Americans have suggested recently that the United States may have a role to play at this juncture in South Korea's political development. Perhaps a nudge here, a gentle shove there, they suggest. Some of this echoes the U.S. role in the Philippines early last year.

Without reiterating the vast differences between the situations in South Korea and the Philippines, there are many reasons why Americans should view with extreme caution these exhortations to American intervention.

First, with South Korean political forces groping toward a compromise, any outside intervention would harden the negotiating positions.

Second, direct intervention, or even the perception of it, could fuel the strong nationalistic sentiments of South Koreans, which are not necessarily confined to radical students, and could trigger

anti-Americanism or even violence that would hopelessly disrupt the political progress.

Third, because of the perceived role of the United States in the Philippines, any sign of direct U.S. interference would create the impression that the United States is siding with the opposition to overthrow the government.

Fourth, and perhaps most significant, South Korea is not a mismanaged country whose leader is trying to prolong his rule while indulging in corruption and criminal extravagance. It is a country with an excellent record economically and politically and with a record of a free and fair election for the present National Assembly. That election remains fresh in people's memories.

Interference, even from a friendly ally, would be counterproductive at best and disastrous at worst. The course of wisdom calls for American restraint and patience, and faith in the good sense of the South Korean people, who share democratic values, to handle their own affairs.

The writer, a member of the National Assembly in Seoul, contributed this to The New York Times.

## In Chile, a Doctor's Duty Can Make Him a Criminal

By Jane Green Schaller

MEDFORD, Massachusetts —

As Pope John Paul II arrived in Santiago last week, a young doctor awaited trial in a prison cell downtown, accused of terrorism. His supposed crime is treating a man with a bullet injury. His real "crime" is that he is medical director of Vicaria, the human rights arm of the Roman Catholic Church in the Chilean capital.

On Jan. 26, I waited in the hot, crowded corridor outside a chamber of the Chilean Supreme Court. Several Chilean reporters approached with questions. I explained that I represented a U.S. organization, Physicians for Human Rights. I was in Santiago at the request of Vicaria and the Chilean Medical Association because the Chilean government had arrested and sought to charge three doctors and a lawyer, the defendants of this hearing, under anti-terrorism laws.

The defendants had cared for a wounded man who the government later said was a terrorist. I had met with the doctors and others involved in the case. Vicaria and the medical association were convinced that these professionals had been following their codes of ethics, which state that doctors must aid the sick or injured regardless of political considerations. Physicians for Human Rights was troubled by such state persecution of professionals fulfilling their duties.

I began to explain that ethical codes govern and humanize medicine, and I mentioned the horrors that result when such codes are neglected — horrors such as those perpetrated by the Nazi doctors. The reporters, intent at first, now stopped writing. Plainly embarrassed, one of them explained: "We can't publish that. The papers are controlled."

The massive doors to the court chamber opened; the hearings began. Two defendants were absent: Dr. Raimundo Olivares, a young doctor who is medical director for Vicaria (he had been imprisoned for six months); and Dr. Juan Macaya, a veteran in pediatrics and public health, who had been in jail for eight months. The third doctor, Ramon Rojas, was free on bail and sat in front of me.

There was little sense of hope in the stifling air of the chambers. Only lawyers were allowed to address the five justices and one military general who sat to hear the case. There were no witnesses, no cross-examinations. Three Vicaria lawyers spoke eloquently, citing the ethics codes and professional duties of doctors and lawyers. Two prosecutors spoke brutally for the government, trying to link the defendants and Vicaria to terrorism.

Their silent witnesses included Dr. Alejandro Aravena, whose confession was cited as evidence against the Vicaria. But he could not be questioned; he was in prison. After four hours, the court adjourned.

The next day, as I emerged from an appointment, a sad but handsome woman thrust several handwritten pages of notes into my hands. She was Dr. Aravena's mother. She told me of her son, a recent honor graduate in medicine of the University of Chile. In mid-December, he and his wife disappeared. The mother learned they were being held incommunicado by the Centro Nacional de Informaciones, Chile's secret police. It is well documented that incommunicado detention in Chile is often accompanied by torture and the extraction of confes-

sions. Dr. Aravena's mother said he was held incommunicado for 16 days and had in fact signed a confession implicating Vicaria in terrorism. When she visited her son in prison he was confused, she said, and "didn't realize what had happened."

Dr. Aravena's mother was only one of a number of people I met whose family members had been detained as alleged terrorists since December. These prisoners included several health-care professionals. Some have been held incommunicado for as long as 46 days. Some, it is certain, have been cruelly tortured. Under such circumstances, any "confession" must be considered invalid.

The Supreme Court verdict came on Jan. 27. The doctors lost their appeal, by votes of 4 to 2 against Dr. Olivares and Dr. Macaya, and 5 to 1 against Dr. Rojas. In a second hearing March 26, charges against Dr. Olivares were upheld. Charges under the terrorism law against Dr. Macaya were dropped, leaving him still to face charges under the Arms Control Act.

Hernan Felipe Errazuriz, Chilean ambassador to the United States, has said that the Chilean courts were simply applying the law and that Chile has the right to defend its people from the grave threat of terrorism.

The fact is that the Chilean government is using the anti-terrorist laws to terrorize its own citizens, committing gross abuses of human rights in clear violation of international law. Last summer, President Augusto Pinochet stated that those pressing for human rights should be expelled from the country or locked up. The members of Vicaria and the Chilean

## Both Roads Are Better Left Untaken

By Philip Ceylan

WASHINGTON — Not for the first time, the Reagan administration is squaring off for a fight against the wrong adversaries, with the wrong arguments, in its efforts to win another \$105 million in military and economic aid for the contras.

Unless the new team members at the White House can somehow talk him out of it, the president will once again be taking the familiar high-road/low-road approach.

The high road is an appeal for bipartisanship, and soothing assurances that every effort will be made to get the Nicaraguan rebels to clean up their act. The low road is what some call the "precipice" strategy: a no-compromise approach that threatens any uncooperative Democrat with having to take responsibility for all manner of awful consequences.

For a sample, listen to Fred Ikle, undersecretary of defense for policy, and a prominent force in shaping Central American policy.

If aid to the contras is cut off, he said recently, Nicaragua will become another Cuba, and "a massive U.S. investment" will be needed in neighboring countries. Mr. Ikle said this would cost \$7 billion to \$9 billion a year. "Inevitably, Americans would get killed. Reminds you of Indochina in the early 1960s, doesn't it?"

Not much, Mr. Ikle's horror story is unimpressive because too many Americans do remember Vietnam — not to mention the point that the analogy in no way fits. Such scare talk may have worked just enough in 1986, a congressional election year, to help win narrow passage of \$100 million in military and economic assistance.

But neither the low road nor the high road is likely to work next time around. One reason is the assorted scandals over illicit efforts to slip profits from arms sales to Iran, and other dubious funds, to the contras in plain defiance of the Congress.

A more important reason is that decisive opposition, especially in the Senate, is likely to emerge this time around. It will come from a select coalition of Republicans and Democrats, who were at pains to "paper the case" against the administration's policy even before the Iran-contras mess began coming to light.

In March 1986, in the midst of the debate over contra aid, Sam Nunn, the prestigious Georgia Democrat who is now chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, wrote the president a long letter, setting stiff conditions for his support of the administration program. Among them were reforms of the contra movement to ensure civilian control and democratic principles, strict accounting of U.S. aid, vigorous enforcement of respect for human rights by the resistance forces, and an end to drug trafficking.

Mr. Nunn read into the record a reply from Mr. Reagan accepting the conditions and pledging a bipartisan approach. Three leading Republicans, William Cohen of Maine, Nancy Kassebaum of Kansas and Warren Rudman of New Hampshire, had a similar exchange of correspondence with the president. In a colloquy on the Senate floor, Mr. Nunn and Mr. Cohen agreed that when this year's \$105 million request comes to a vote, "there will be no more debates in this chamber." Either they move in this direction or this will not be a program sustainable by the United States.

Recently, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Kassebaum and Mr. Rudman sent Mr. Reagan a pointed and detailed reminder of their conditions, with emphasis on a more intense pursuit of a diplomatic solution. Noting their past support of the aid measures, they stressed that aid to the contras can be only "one element of a multi-track policy," including urgent and generous economic assistance to shore up Nicaragua's neighbors. "These factors will bear heavily on our position regarding future requests for assistance to the contras," the letter concluded.

Now those may not sound like fighting words. But that is the point: Neither Mr. Nunn nor the three Republicans are looking for a fight. On the contrary, they are the hard core of a group of like-minded "centrists" who are working behind the scenes with key administration officials in an effort to reach an accommodation.

Last year, their four votes were enough to tip the outcome (52-48) in favor of the president. The year — with the civilian contra leadership unreformed and in a state of collapse; with no visible administration enthusiasm for diplomacy; and with millions of dollars of legal and illegal contra funding unaccounted for — my sense of it is that it will take much more than hollow presidential promises to hold their support.

Washington Post Writers Group.

## IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1912: Catholics Attacked

LISBON — A serious conflict, arising out of a religious procession during Holy Week, has taken place at Chamusca. Trouble arose over this particular procession last year, and at the last moment the authorities refused permission for it to be held this year. Most of the inhabitants are very devout, however, and about 5,000 of them, assembled at the church, seized the images of the saints and began the procession. In the middle of town the Catholics met a band of Republicans, and the latter called for cheers for the Republic and the law for the separation of church and state. At the same time a bomb fell in the middle of the procession. Almost simultaneously from neighboring windows, doors and roofs a hail of revolver and pistol shots poured into the crowd. Many persons were hit. The casualties totaled five killed and 30 wounded.

### 1937: Defending Britain

LONDON — Germany is getting more than \$1,000,000 worth of arms equipment orders from Great Britain, the House of Commons learned with surprise (on April 7). In reply to Geoffrey Mander, Liberal, who asked what amount of orders had been placed in Germany for machinery this year, Sir Thomas Inskip, Minister for Defense organization, disclosed that since Jan. 1 the Defense Department had ordered from German firms machinery worth \$62,000 (then \$292,640). In addition, he said orders amounting to \$168,000 are being placed in Germany for equipment for Britain's shadow factories, which are being developed to separate government arms factories and ammunition dumps for emergencies. Sir Thomas said there were not figures available on orders with private German firms that made arms.



## OPINION

هكذا من الأهل

These Days, Turning Up  
The Radio Is Not Enough

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Every American visitor staying at a Moscow hotel comes back with the same story. You discover the bathroom has no soap. You say loudly and angrily to nobody in particular, "What kind of backward country is this, no soap in the bathroom?" And a few moments later, as if by magic, the chambermaid taps at the door bearing a bar of soap.

The bugging of rooms, like the knowledge of English by drivers who profess to

home, unless he can bring a trailer along with an unpenetrated scrambler.

Even as this rape of America's national privacy takes place, we are told that the new U.S. Embassy building is already compromised with eavesdropping devices. Senator Patrick Leahy, who with Senator Patrick Moynihan led the long fight to enhance embassy security, suggests tearing the whole thing down and starting from scratch.

Why does the U.S. government not complain, as it did when the Soviets bombed the Moscow embassy with radiation and dusted doorknobs with carcinogens? The answer is simple: U.S. agencies try to eavesdrop on their communications everywhere. That takes some of the sting out of American moral indignation.

The Soviets are more careful. Soviet construction men built their new embassy in Washington; their nationals do all the menial chores. What can we Americans do to make certain the Soviets are not stealing more from us than we are from them? Retaliation is an obvious answer: no opening of the embassy in Washington until a secure U.S. embassy in Moscow is assured.

The less obvious answer has to do with a new strategy of communications security. For a generation, U.S. policy has been to stamp as top secret anything to do with eavesdropping countermeasures. The result has been a good offense and a lousy defense.

When I wrote that the Soviets were using the embassy on Washington's Mount Alto to direct listening-lasers at the White House windows, and that the White House was attaching vibrators to the windows to counter this snooping, a caller suggested that I had breached security. That is nonsense; the Russians can hear American windows rattling, just as they could hear the Scall teacup and the Klein stamping foot.

It is time that U.S. technical publications begin speculating about reasons for weakness in the latest anti-bugging technology. Few of America's anti-espionage laws has not led to security but to suppression of the truth about its weakness.

Americans have a nonexistent defense because they have concentrated on offense. And they have an administration that, in a related field, has adopted a policy of a space shield, which has revolutionized the mad reliance on offense.

Where is the Personal Defense Initiative? Why has the field of resistance to snooping been neglected? Why can't an electronic shield be placed around U.S. embassies? Why can't that technology be used to let Americans of the future protect themselves from unwanted intrusion from any quarter?

The New York Times.



'Everything secure for the evening, Sergeant? Oh, I see — well, good night, Sergeant... Miss.'

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## A Case of Mistaken Identity

J.E. Marsh's identification of Rafael Eitan, the alleged spy master in the Pollard case, as "the former Israeli Army chief of staff" (*Letters*, March 31) allowed Mr. Marsh to express certain opinions on the Pollard case. There is, however, a case of mistaken identity here. The alleged spy master is not the retired general.

BARUCH HURWICH,  
Jerusalem.

Eitan is a common Hebrew surname, and Rafael is a common given name. Israelis distinguish between the two Eitans by calling the former chief of staff Rafal and the alleged Pollard contact Rafi. The two men are unrelated.

Rafal Eitan was not found "indirectly responsible" for the massacre at the Sabra and Chatila refugee camps in 1982. Rather, he was reprimanded for the intelligence failure to foresee the murderous intentions of the perpetrators.

J.E. Marsh confuses different men, and the conclusions he draws from this misidentification are accordingly silly.

DORON ARAZI,  
Freiburg im Breisgau, West Germany.

## UNESCO and the Press

While sharing Jonathan Power's concern over limitations on freedom of the press (*"Around the World, a Much-Maligned Press Needs a Champion,"* April 1), I must emphasize that the main thrust of his column reflects two serious oversimplifications.

The notion that Third World countries

have a monopoly on violations of press freedom ignores the reality of threats to press freedom all over the world and across the ideological spectrum.

Second is the inference that the UNESCO debate on the New Information Order is mainly responsible for the threat against freedom of information.

This ignores both the established consensus in UNESCO on communication issues and the fact that the Western nations are strongly advocating at the United Nations that the General Assembly adhere to UNESCO's definition of the New Information Order.

This debate is too important to be treated lightly. It is an attempt to bridge the dangerous communication gap between North and South and thus combat prevailing misunderstandings. It is wishful thinking to believe that the main terms of this debate will vanish overnight with a change of leadership at UNESCO.

Mr. Power rightly quotes Leonard Sussman, executive director of Freedom House, on the threat to freedom of the press. But he neglects to quote Mr. Sussman's speech at the United Nations of April 12, 1985, when he stated that "UNESCO has never approved the licensing of journalists nor supported censorship in any form, and indeed has explicitly opposed it."

In its Constitutional Act and in its activities (studies on censorship, self-censorship, and the watchdog role of the press have been undertaken in 20 countries since 1984), UNESCO is committed to press freedom.

DOUDOU DIENE,  
UNESCO Spokesman,  
Paris.

The Singapore government has not "intimidated and indirectly censored the foreign press," as Mr. Power states. It is the foreign press which has directly censored the Singapore government. Both *Time* magazine and *The Asian Wall Street Journal* refused to publish official letters correcting errors of fact in articles on Singapore. (*Time* magazine has since printed Singapore's letter of correction.)

DAVID MARSHALL,  
Ambassador of Singapore,  
Paris.

## He's Got It Down Cold

In "Greenpeace Presses for an Antarctic Park" (*Jan. 26*), you reported that "the four Greenpeace scientists plan to spend the seven-month-long sunless winter studying fish populations, krill and body heat loss."

I feel they may be better employed brushing up on their basic arithmetic. Cape Evans stands at 77 degrees 38 minutes south latitude, 166 degrees 24 minutes east longitude. At this latitude, by my calculations, the sun should set for winter on April 23 and reappear at the end of the sunless winter on Aug. 21. By no stretch of the imagination can this be regarded as seven months. In fact, it is physically impossible to have a seven-month sunless winter. Even at the South Pole it is only six months of dark and six months of continuous sun.

J.M. ROSCOE,  
British Antarctic Survey's  
Commander at Base Halley,  
75 degrees 35 minutes south latitude,  
26 degrees 46 minutes west longitude.  
(Sunset May 1, sunrise Aug. 12.)

Moscow's Old City Is Finding  
A Valuable Ally in 'Glasnost'

By Kathleen Berton-Murrell

MOSCOW — The quiet back streets of old Moscow, although not as strikingly beautiful as in the days of Napoleon, still offer many delightful old corners and unexpectedly lovely views. Old Moscow's medieval architects were, after all, geniuses. Now, after a half-century of neglect and destruction, the

other purposes; in Red Square, the great Kazan Cathedral was pulled down. After Stalin's death in 1953, a new restoration program began. But in the late 1950s, Khrushchev began a huge housing program, and many once-protected buildings were torn down.

With Khrushchev's departure, old Moscow got a new reprieve. The Society for the Protection of Monuments was founded; many buildings were saved. But excesses continued.

Then, in 1985, Mikhail Gorbachev came to power, bringing tremendous new energy. Within nine months, the Moscow first secretary, Viktor Grishin, and Mayor Vladimir Promyslov — their guiding spirits behind the city's housing program for 20 years — were replaced by Mr. Yeltsin and Valery Salikin, the former boss of the giant Zil auto factory.

Mr. Yeltsin, along with Yegor Ligachev, the Politburo member most concerned with the arts, spoke out in the 1986 party congress on the need to preserve the old center of Russian cities.

Official blessings of preservation have unleashed pent-up bitterness over the loss of many buildings. News articles decry the loss of particular buildings, sometimes naming those considered responsible. Respected writers publicly lament the loss of parts of the old city. A pressure group has developed in favor of rebuilding particular monuments.

Dull, functional constructions like the recently completed October Square of the Garden Ring Road are alien to the old center of Moscow, and at last everyone is saying so. There have been proposals that all architectural competitions for buildings in central Moscow be held openly. The criticism is loud.

Mr. Yeltsin recently announced that the Church of the Ascension, where Pushkin was married, will (after 10 years of persuasion) be rid of the Energy Ministry and be turned into a concert hall. He also met with young Moscow architects, some of whom opposed a huge war memorial then under construction; in August, the Politburo decided to halt work and open a new competition.

As Mr. Yeltsin told journalists, "The traditional Moscow coziness will be returned to the center of the capital."

An old lady who now lives in a modern suburban apartment told a television interviewer recently that she takes every opportunity to return to her beloved Sretenka neighborhood.

How, she was asked, could she be nostalgic for the crowded life of a communal apartment? She smiled sadly. What she missed was the charm of the old streets, the sense of links with the past.

The writer is author of "Moscow, an Architectural History." She contributed this column to *The Washington Post*.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

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## Capsized British Ferry Is Righted in Salvage Operation Off Belgium

By Peter Maass  
International Herald Tribune

ZEEBRUGGE, Belgium — The Herald of Free Enterprise was rolled into an almost upright position Tuesday and divers renewed a search for bodies of passengers trapped when the ferry turned over on March 6.

The righting of the vessel was carried out in a salvage operation that took eight hours to complete. The job involved about 140 salvage workers, three barges equipped with reinforced cranes, two pontoons carrying hydraulic winches and a flotilla of support vessels.

The salvage operation is said to be costing about 10 million Dutch guilders (about \$5 million).

There were unconfirmed reports that several bodies were recovered from the ferry as the righting operation was completed. They apparently were shaken loose from inside the vessel when it was being rolled over.

By late Tuesday night, however, there was no official report that any bodies had been brought out of the wreck.

The Herald of Free Enterprise, operated by the British company Townsend Thoresen, suddenly fell onto its port side in about 30 feet (about 9 meters) of water on March 6 as it left Zeebrugge on an evening run to Dover, England.

The accident may have been caused by a ballast problem that allowed water to flow through the vessel's bow doors, which apparently were left open.

At least 543 people were on board when the boat capsized almost a mile from the Belgian port and 409 of the passengers and crew members escaped. So far, 61 bodies have been recovered, and Townsend Thoresen says it believes 73 more people are trapped inside.

However, the British police say that as many as 600 people may have been on the ship. If this estimate is accurate, then about 140 bodies may still be on the ferry. That would push the death toll to nearly 200.

Amid good weather conditions, the ferry was slowly rolled onto its keel on Monday by a combination of lifting from the cranes and pulling from the winches. The vessel, which remains three-quarters submerged, was then lashed into place as divers and other salvage workers started their search.

The port side of the 7,951-ton ferry, which had been resting on the ocean bottom, showed the marks of a maritime disaster. The white upper decks were scraped and twisted in many places, while several of the vessel's port lifeboats were virtually crushed.

Nets have been placed around the boat to prevent bodies or other objects from floating away. Belgian naval vessels and private barges also are patrolling the area — partly to keep sightseers away, but also to catch any bodies that might slip through the netting.

The salvage operation, organized by the Dutch company Smit Tak, unfolded without any severe difficulties after weeks of preparations. The initial hour or two had been considered the most difficult — experts worried that the vessel's hull could be torn apart by the pressure of pulling and lifting.

That did not happen, and the only hitch occurred when a small oil slick spread out in the morning on Tuesday. The oil, which may have come from tanker trucks in the ferry's vehicle hold, was contained by special pontoons spread out between several support vessels.

The process of retrieving bodies and refloating the wreck could take as long as two or three weeks. Salvage officials say they expect a speedy removal of bodies from the ship's upper decks, but those trapped below may take longer to locate and extract.

During the two- or three-week period, the broken windows and open doors of the vessel — including the giant bow doors — are to be sealed shut. The seawater will then be pumped out, which will allow the ferry to float and be towed into port.



### Kohl Welcomes Herzog to Bonn

West Germany's chancellor, Helmut Kohl, right, welcoming Israel's president, Chaim Herzog, in Bonn on Tuesday, the second day of Mr. Herzog's five-day stay in West Germany. Mr. Kohl told Mr. Herzog that the Nazi extermination of Jews never can be expunged from history and that Germany accepts responsibility for it. "The period of genocide is the darkest chapter in German history," Mr. Kohl said at a luncheon speech.

R. Piel/The Associated Press

## French Convict Writer, a Celebrity, Is Again Arrested

By Barry James  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Roger Knobelspiess, a convict writer who became the darling of leftist liberals in France and was pardoned by President Francois Mitterrand, is again behind bars following an armed bank robbery near the southern town of Perpignan.

The police in Perpignan said they arrested Mr. Knobelspiess and another man after a wild car chase from Thuir, eight miles (12 kilometers) southwest of Perpignan, where the robbery took place Monday.

The police said shots were fired during the chase, in which a gas-diesel was grazed by a bullet and a woman driver was injured in a collision with one of the getaway cars. They said they found a pistol, a rifle and false police papers in the possession of the arrested men.

Mr. Mitterrand pardoned Mr. Knobelspiess in November 1981, a week after a court sentenced the convict to five years in prison for armed robbery.

Mr. Knobelspiess walked free into the welcoming arms of the leftist intellectuals who championed his cause after he wrote two books about prison life.

He was the late actress Simone Signoret, once said, "a little bit of a hot item" for a while.

In frequent interviews on television and radio, Mr. Knobelspiess continued to criticize France's prison conditions.

He was pictured side by side with the former prime minister, Pierre Mauroy, and praised by intellectuals such as Roger Garaudy, a Marxist Communist, Yves Montand, the actor, and Michel Foucault, the

philosopher, who wrote a preface to Mr. Knobelspiess's first book, "Q.H.S." The title in English stands for maximum security quarters.

The left maintained that Mr. Knobelspiess, who had a rough childhood and had spent much of his adult life in prison, was a victim of an unjust society and had been persecuted by the police.

The case in some ways recalled that of Jack Henry Abbott, an American convict turned writer who, with the help of Norman Mailer and other intellectuals, won freedom and a measure of fame with a book about prison life, "In the Belly of the Beast." But five years ago, Mr. Abbott was sentenced to 15 years to life in prison for stabbing to death a waiter in New York.

Mr. Knobelspiess went to prison for the first time at the age of 18,

when he was sentenced to three years for theft. A few days after his release, he was re-arrested, charged with armed robbery and sentenced to 15 years in a maximum security prison. Proclaiming his innocence, Mr. Knobelspiess went on hunger strikes, wrote letters to newspapers and even chopped off a little finger in protest. In maximum security quarters, he said, he was confined alone for 23 hours a day.

Given a seven-day leave in 1976, he failed to return on schedule. He was arrested again five months later and charged with nine holdups over the period.

It was on those charges that he was sentenced in 1981, then immediately pardoned by Mr. Mitterrand before he could spend another day in prison.

Two years after that Mr. Knobelspiess was arrested and charged



Roger Knobelspiess

with committing an armed robbery and impersonating a policeman. He was acquitted, but by then his celebrity was on the wane.

## ARMS: Soviet Is Said to Alter Position on a Test Ban

(Continued from Page 1)

States has yet to decide what type of new limits to accept. Officials say they could pertain to the number of tests, the size of tests, or both.

The past Soviet position has been that negotiations for a total test ban should not be deferred, and the Russians have voiced concern that the United States might not follow through with additional testing limits after the two treaties are ratified.

The new Soviet position stated by Mr. Petrosyan is that two sides first concentrate on ratification of the two treaties and on the negotiation of measures that would set further limits on the number and size of nuclear tests. The negotiation of a total test ban would be left as an ultimate goal.

Officials from the State Department and the arms control agency favor exploring this approach, even though it would mean shifting from the position that talks on additional limits not begin until the monitoring of the 1970s treaties is resolved. Pentagon officials are said to oppose any change in position.

On the ABM treaty and defensive systems, the United States has proposed that each side agree to keep its testing and development within the 1972 treaty limits for five years. At the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting in Iceland last fall, the United States proposed extending this commitment to 10 years if the two sides were to eliminate all ballistic missiles.

Now some hard-liners are suggesting that the United States pull back from the offer to adhere to all aspects of the ABM treaty for a specified period. Instead, they suggest that the United States propose

only that the two sides agree not to deploy ABM systems for a certain period.

### Gromyko Assails U.S.

Tass said that in a meeting Monday with the newly appointed U.S. ambassador, Jack F. Matlock Jr., President Andrei A. Gromyko asserted that the Reagan administra-

tion "does not have serious intentions" in negotiating an arms control agreement. The Washington Post reported from Moscow.

"We have done everything possible for concrete relations between the Soviet Union and the United States," Tass quoted Mr. Gromyko as telling Mr. Matlock, who arrived last week.

## Missile Talks Worry Bonn

Reuters

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl said in a letter Tuesday to President Ronald Reagan that Bonn was concerned that an agreement to ban medium-range missiles from Europe might leave Europe vulnerable to shorter-range missiles.

Friedhelm Ost, the government spokesman, said the letter was intended to clarify West Germany's views on the arms control talks before George P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, visits Moscow next week.

Mr. Ost said that the removal of medium-range missiles — U.S. Pershing-2s and cruise missiles and Soviet SS-20s — remained the priority in Geneva.

But he added: "Parallel to this is concern over the heavy Soviet superiority" in shorter-range missiles.

Bonn wants an agreement that would also balance short-range tactical systems with ranges down to 90 miles (150 kilometers).

The timing of the letter appeared to reflect nervousness in the West German government over a stalemate in the Geneva arms talks between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The Geneva talks adjourned last month with U.S. and Soviet Union negotiators accusing each other of having changed their positions on equal ceilings on shorter-range missiles.

## Frenchman Is Missing, Philippine Military Says

The Associated Press

MANILA — French diplomats were seeking information Tuesday on military reports that a French citizen was missing in the Philippines after armed men fired on him and an Australian companion Friday on Sicabong Island, 600 miles (970 kilometers) south of Manila.

"We have no comment," said Jean-Pierre Swynedauw, press attaché at the French Embassy. "We are still inquiring." The Philippine military blamed the shooting on the Moro National Liberation Front, an Islamic rebel group active in the southwestern Sulu Islands.

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### Pandas to Visit N.Y., Holland

Reuters

BEIJING — Two pairs of Chinese pandas will visit the Netherlands and the United States next month on missions to raise funds to help protect their endangered species, the China Daily said Tuesday.

### College Credit for Work Experience

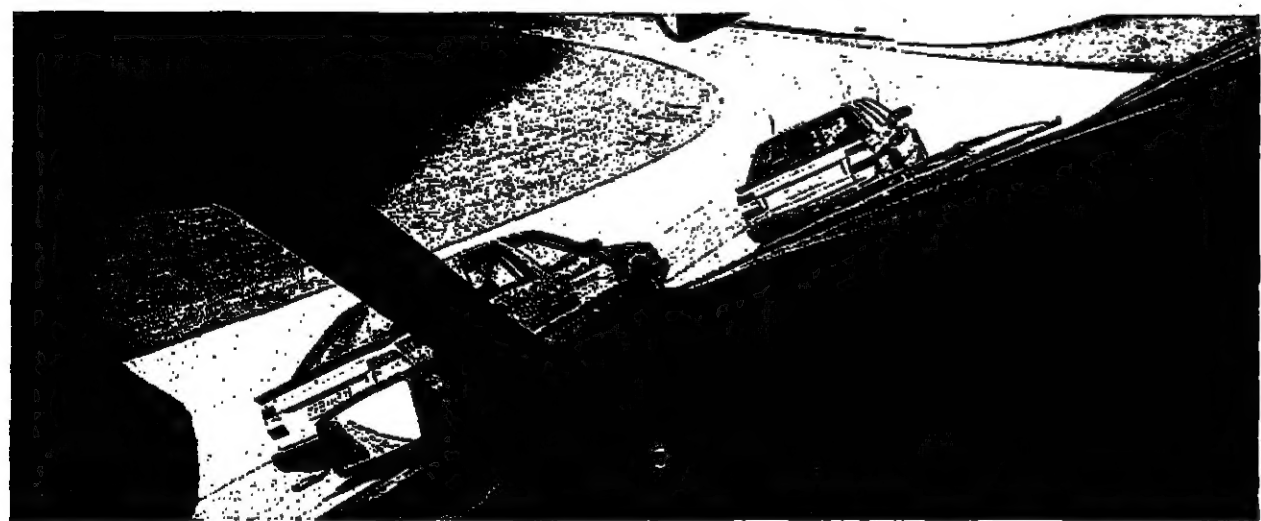
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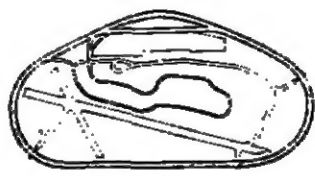
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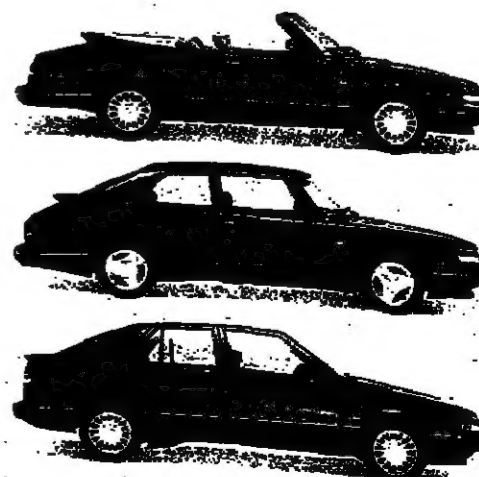


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100 miles	219.612 km/h	136.490 mph	international speed record
1 hour	220.449 km/h	137.010 mph	international speed record
500 km	217.284 km/h	135.043 mph	international speed record
500 miles	217.050 km/h	134.898 mph	international speed record
1,000 km	217.651 km/h	135.271 mph	international speed record
1,000 miles	216.519 km/h	134.651 mph	international speed record
6 hours	216.968 km/h	134.846 mph	international speed record
12 hours	215.057 km/h	133.550 mph	international speed record
24 hours	214.920 km/h	133.465 mph	international speed record
5,000 km	214.936 km/h	133.475 mph	international speed record
5,000 miles	214.486 km/h	133.279 mph	international speed record
10,000 km	213.473 km/h	132.650 mph	international speed record
10,000 miles	212.564 km/h	132.085 mph	international speed record
25,000 km	212.687 km/h	132.161 mph	international speed record
25,000 miles	213.816 km/h	132.863 mph	international speed record
50,000 km	214.297 km/h	133.162 mph	international speed record
50,000 miles	213.686 km/h	132.782 mph	WORLD RECORD
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## Australia Plans Major Upgrade of Military

By Michael Richardson  
International Herald Tribune

CANBERRA, Australia — Australia has embarked on an upgrade of its military forces to help make it self-reliant while enhancing its ability to cooperate in protecting Western interests in the region.

Under the plan, contained in a defense policy statement presented to Parliament last month, a substantial part of Australian military firepower will be moved from heavily populated eastern and southeastern coastal areas to bases in the largely empty north and west of the country.

About 25 billion Australian dollars (\$17.5 billion) is to be spent over the next 15 years on long-range warships, submarines, aircraft, radar and intelligence gathering installations.

Some Indonesian newspapers have implied that the Australian defense policy statement was directed at Indonesia.

Indonesian-Australian relations were especially strained last year, when Indonesia barred Australian reporters and required Australian tourists to obtain visas. The restrictions followed an Australian press report about President Suharto and the wealth amassed by his family and associates. Australia has been a critic of Indonesia's annexation in 1976 of the former Portuguese colony of East Timor.

The Australian defense minister, Kim Beazley, said in a recent interview that the military buildup was not being undertaken because Australia suspected Indonesia of hostile intent. Relations between the two countries were good, he said.

Mr. Beazley noted, however, that "we can be, and have been, attacked through the Indonesian archipelago and the Southwest Pacific."

He was referring to Japan's attempt to invade Australia in World War II.

U.S. officials have welcomed the reaffirmation of Australia's regional security role.

The military plans have been generally welcomed in Australia, although the two main opposition parties in Parliament expressed doubts that the program could be fulfilled without raising the military budget.

The policy statement listed the following changes:

- The number of major surface warships in the Australian Navy will be increased to 17 from 12, and six diesel submarines, which Mr. Beazley said would be among the biggest in the world, are to be acquired.
- Half the fleet is to be stationed near Perth, Western Australia, so that it is closer to the main patrol areas in the north and northwest. The present fleet headquarters are at Sydney and Jervis Bay on Australia's east coast.

- Australia is taking delivery of 75 U.S.-built F/A-18 Hornet jet fighters to replace three squadrons of aging French Mirages. The Hornets will augment Australia's force of 22 swing-wing F-111 strike aircraft and 20 P-3C Orion maritime patrol planes.

- Four Boeing 707 jets will be modified for in-flight refueling to increase the Hornets' range and payload.

- The combat and maritime aircraft will be armed with advanced missiles and laser-guided bombs. The policy statement said that a submarine-launched missile was "another strike option for the longer term."

- A large electronic intelligence gathering station and a chain of three long-range radar complexes will be built in northern Australia. By bouncing signals off the ionosphere, the radar, developed by Australian scientists with U.S. assistance, can detect aircraft and shipping movements in Southeast Asia up to 1,500 miles (2,400 kilometers) away, far beyond the range of conventional radar.

Australia's regular armed forces total less than 71,000 men. But Mr. Beazley asserted that use of advanced technology and careful management meant that "perhaps for the first time ever, Australians of all outlooks fundamentally agree that this country can defend itself."

The policy statement said that Australia's long-range strike capabilities were being "developed to respond quickly and lethally to early warnings far from Australia's shores."

It said that Australia would pursue self-reliance within the framework of its defense treaty with the United States and New Zealand and its military cooperation agreements with Papua New Guinea, Britain, Malaysia and Singapore.

In firmly rejecting isolationism or nonalignment, the statement noted that Australia was already the largest military power in the Southwest Pacific and that in Southeast Asia its "power projection capabilities, especially for strike and interdiction, are considerable by regional standards."

Australia's area of direct military interest, it said, included its home territories, adjacent ocean areas, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, New Zealand and other nearby islands in the Pacific.

But the statement said Australia's broader strategic interests included Southeast Asia, Indochina, the eastern Indian Ocean and the Southwest Pacific.

An extension of Soviet influence in the region at the expense of the United States, the statement said, would be of "fundamental concern to Australia and would be contrary to our national interests."



AMSTERDAM SQUATTERS EVICTED — Dutch police lead a handcuffed squatter from a building on the Singel canal that had been occupied illegally for 10 years. About 750 officers, equipped with riot gear, stormed the building, arresting five squatters and two supporters on Tuesday. Several hundred people turned out to help resist the police.

## China Said To Step Up Watch Over Foreigners

By Daniel Southard  
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — Chinese police surveillance of foreign journalists and diplomats here appears to have increased markedly in the aftermath of student demonstrations and the removal of the Communist Party chief, Hu Yaobang.

Within the past two weeks, several Western journalists have reported being the targets of surveillance by police agents. In two cases, American journalists were tailed for some distance by such agents.

Security police stationed in guard houses at the gates of compounds housing foreign diplomats and journalists recently began working around the clock.

The number of military guards stationed next to each gate has been increased from one to two.

One explanation being given is that the additional guard is a precaution. But the guards have increased the checks they make on Chinese employees of foreigners and others who enter the compounds.

The increased surveillance of foreigners and their activities — including some indications of increased telephone monitoring — is believed to be linked to a shake-up in China's police leadership and to police concern over contacts between foreign journalists and ordinary Chinese, including student dissidents.

Foreign observers believe that the police want to discourage such contacts and that in addition some police officers may be concerned about the disclosures in the foreign press of four confidential Communist Party documents over the past two months.

It was learned about a week ago that Ruan Chongwu, the minister of public security and head of China's main police force, was being removed from his post.

The pro-Communist newspaper Wen Wei Po in Hong Kong reported Tuesday that Mr. Ruan, 54, was being replaced by Wang Fang, a Communist Party veteran with past police experience who now holds the position of party leader of Zhejiang Province.

Mr. Ruan, who had held the police post for only a year and a half, had close connections with Mr. Hu, and that was believed to be one reason for his being removed. His removal from the sensitive police post has yet to be officially confirmed.

## CHINA: A Push to Change the Political and Economic System of the World's Most-Populous Nation Runs Into a Snag

(Continued from Page 1)

that is an idea that would lead to chaos.

Indeed, Mr. Hu went so far as to suggest in a speech last year that the country's biggest obstacle to change was the party itself. That criticism may have been too much even for his patron, Mr. Deng, to tolerate.

Some analysts say that Mr. Hu

may also have committed a grave mistake last year in hinting that Mr. Deng, 82, and other party elders should retire earlier than planned to allow young modernizers to assume the top posts.

Mr. Deng employs a subtle and complicated leadership style, seeking to position himself at the political fulcrum where he can serve as supreme arbiter. Mr. Hu's failure to build consensus, as well as his

lack of Mr. Deng's political wiles, may also have hurt him.

Nevertheless, Mr. Hu's downfall shocked party members, not only because it came as a surprise but also because it cast into doubt the future of China's economic modernization drive and of Mr. Deng's careful plans for a smooth transition to a new generation of leaders.

For the past eight years under Mr. Deng's stewardship, China has

surpassed many other Communist countries in overhauling its economy. The aim has been to make the economy less dependent on inefficient, Soviet-style central planning and more attuned to competition and free market forces.

In the view of reformers such as Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang, who is now the acting Communist Party chief, the success of the early reforms justifies arguments for further change.

But Mr. Zhao is proceeding more prudently than Mr. Hu ever did, staking out a middle position in which he tries to appeal both to his fellow reformers and to those leaders, often referred to as "conservatives," who fear the impact of greater change.

In the current struggle for political control, the conservatives have clearly gained in influence. While early changes required courage and imagination, further ones may prove to be more difficult because they would significantly reduce the power and influence of bureaucrats and party members. Every move from now on will prove painful for someone.

But Mr. Zhao can point to con-

siderable achievements. According to a World Bank report, from 1979 to 1984, largely as a result of greatly accelerated agricultural growth, China's per capita national income grew at nearly 7 percent per year.

The success of the early reforms, which Mr. Zhao hopes will propel momentum toward further change, can easily be measured in its effects on people's daily lives.

In rural areas, the decision to allow farmers to make many of their own decisions has unleashed tremendous energies and led to an improvement in living standards for hundreds of millions of people. In the cities, the widespread availability of consumer goods and the ability of many workers to buy them attest to greater affluence.

An official survey conducted last year in more than 100 Chinese cities showed that per capita income in urban areas rose 6 percent last year after inflation. It showed that city dwellers were buying more washing machines, tape recorders, refrigerators and television sets.

A sizable minority of the rural population still lives in extreme poverty. Crowded housing continues to be a major problem in the

cities and complaints about inflation are frequent.

As far as the West is concerned, this improvement in living standards, modest though it may still be, makes China a force for peace and stability. If the changes that nurtured this progress are threatened or slowed down, the world's most-populous country could become a less predictable partner.

The "conservative" leaders at the top levels of the government and party who oppose rapid political and economic change do, however, have many allies in the provinces. And the lack of education and technical abilities among the provincial cadres creates a formidable barrier to change.

In some ways, China's capacity for change has been greater than that of any other Communist country. The Chinese bureaucracy remains a major obstacle to change, but it is probably less deeply entrenched than that of the Soviet Union, where Communist rule was established a generation earlier.

Hungary and Yugoslavia offer the leading examples of how far political change can go these days in a Communist system. Even in Poland today, a degree of political

reform has been accepted. Poland's legal reforms, closely related to political reform, include a constitutional tribunal that has ruled against the government several times.

Poland, Hungary and Yugoslavia have all instituted multiple-candidate elections, and the Soviet Union is considering a similar concept.

Chinese economists say generally that while they can learn from mistakes made in Hungary and other East European countries, they do not see enough success in those experiments to offer them a vision of the future.

And when the Chinese leaders look at Yugoslavia and see workers striking there, as happened last month, they sense that transferring too much power to workers, or to any other group, can be dangerous. While they see much to admire in Yugoslavia, it is not in the realm of political reform.

Rather, Mr. Deng and other Chinese leaders are looking increasingly toward East Asia for success stories. In their view, the examples of authoritarian regimes such as in Taiwan and South Korea show that economic progress can exist without democratic political reforms.

## Belgium to Restrict Public Smoking

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Smoking will be banned in most enclosed public places in Belgium, one of Europe's biggest tobacco-using nations, beginning Sept. 1.

The secretary of state for public health, Wivina De Meester, said at a news conference on Monday that a law against smoking in public places had been signed by King Baudouin I.

Smoking will be banned in schools, hospitals and rest homes, railroad stations, waiting rooms, and publicly owned cultural and sports centers. Violators can be

fined up 18,000 Belgian francs (\$480).

A few exceptions will be allowed in buildings where it is possible to provide separate facilities for smokers and nonsmokers.

About one in three Belgians smokes. After Denmark, this is more per capita than in any other European Community nation, tobacco industry sources said.

Advertisements for cigarettes in Belgium must warn that tobacco damages health.

Smoking is banned in public buildings in Sweden, Italy, France,

the Netherlands and some states in the United States.

WHO Bans Smoking

World Health Day was marked Tuesday by a World Health Organization ban on smoking at its Geneva headquarters, United Press International reported from Geneva.

Smoking will be allowed only in certain restricted areas, the statement said, but there will be no formal nonsmoking policy.

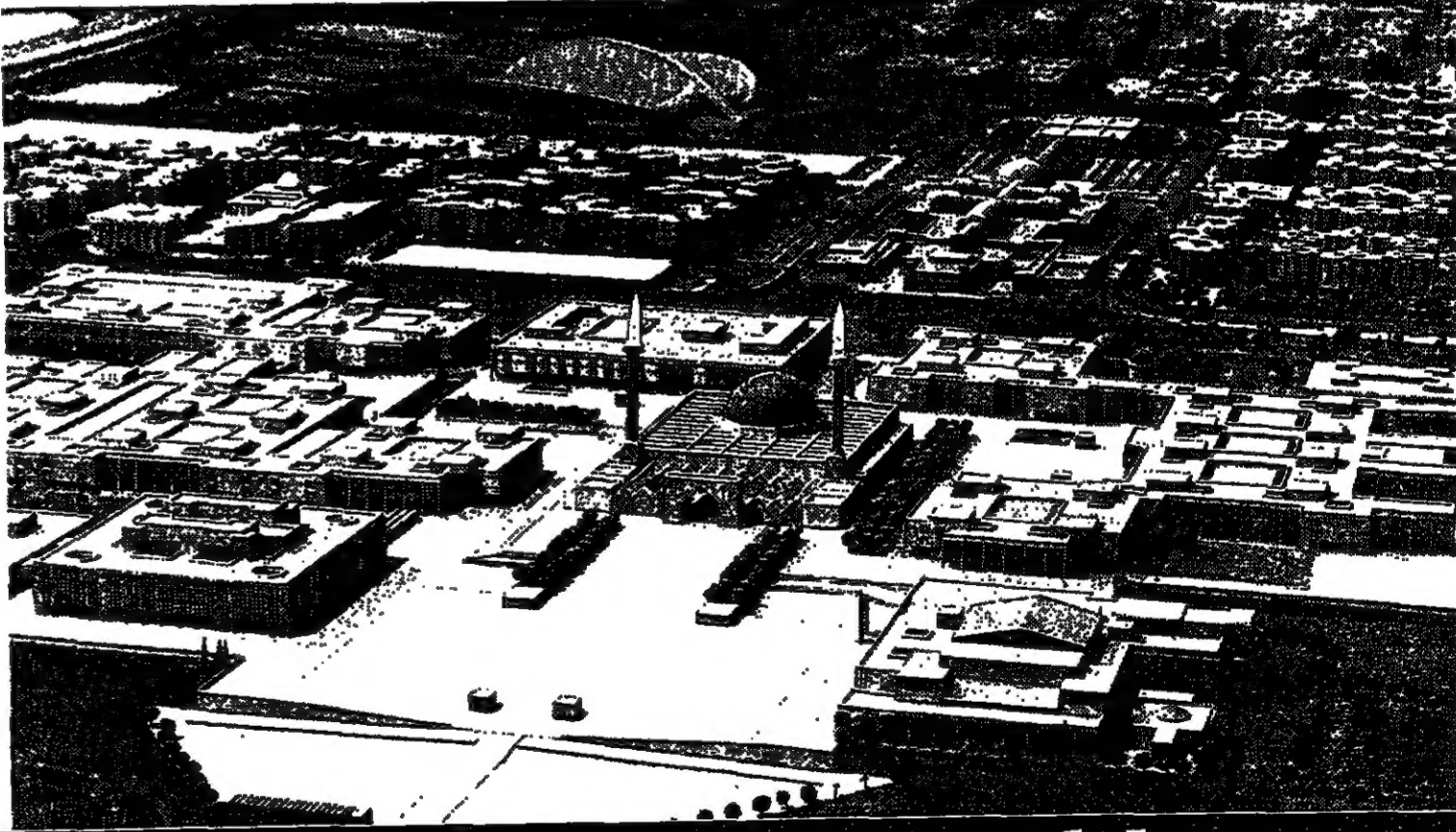
UNICEF, the U.N. Children's Fund, based in Paris, was expected to initiate a similar ban.

The impressive Imam Muhammad Ibn Saud Islamic University, a world centre for Islamic culture and education in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, is a vast campus of faculty and medical buildings, a housing estate and a magnificent sports centre.

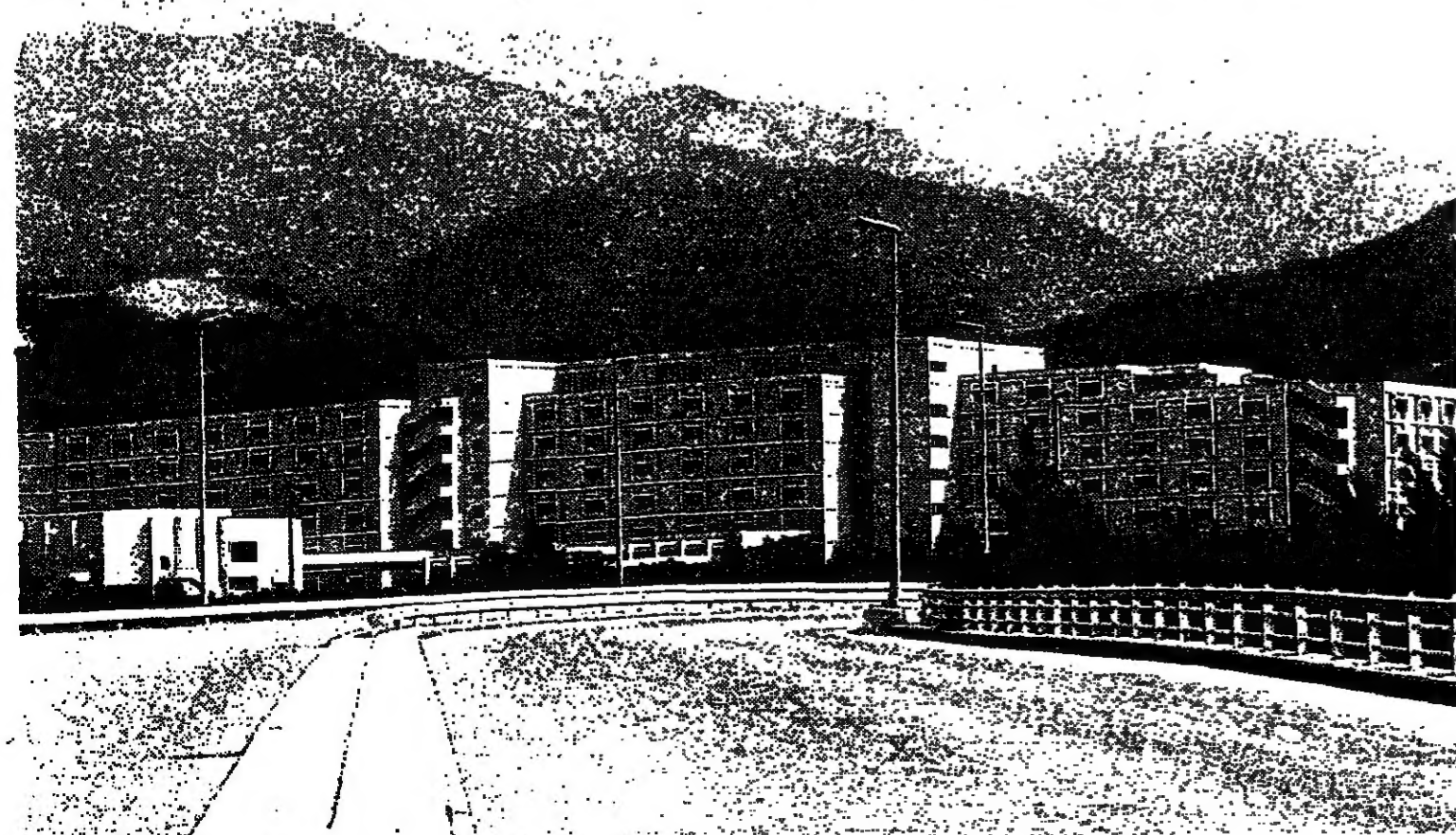
Now nearing completion, it offers higher-learning facilities for 12,000 students and recreation and living accommodation for up to 30,000 residents.

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## Effort to Modernize Strains Lenin's 'Golden Rule'

By Bill Keller

New York Times Service

KARAMKEN, U.S.S.R. — "When we are victorious on a world scale, I think we shall use gold for the purpose of building public lavatories in the streets of some of the largest cities in the world," Lenin wrote in 1921.

"I don't know what this means," said Nikolai M. Selyutin, manager of the Karamken gold mine and concentrator here about 50 miles (80 kilometers) north of the Siberian city of Magadan in Magadan Province. "But we believe in it."

Perhaps, but Lenin's vision of a time when the quality of life would

no longer be tied to gold seems far off, and getting further.

Pressed by the need for foreign currency to support a planned modernization of industry and to make up for slumping oil revenue, the gold industry is expanding.

How much, like almost every detail of the gold industry, is a carefully guarded secret, as a group of Western reporters found during a closely supervised visit to this mining complex.

"Where do you send your refined gold," a reporter asked, before a descent into a mine shaft.

"To the central part of the country," replied Mr. Selyutin, a good-natured engineer who seemed faintly amused.

"What city?"

"How many workers do you have?"

"Enough to work profitably."

When asked for production figures, Mr. Selyutin simply laughed, flashing a row of gold caps.

The Soviet Union, the second largest gold producer after South Africa, publishes no statistics on gold, or on most other metals for that matter. Western researchers have been computing estimates based on scattered information.

The gold reserves are a vital shock absorber for the Soviet economy, especially now when lower oil prices have cut into export earnings.

According to recent joint report by the Central Intelligence Agency and the Defense Intelligence Agency to the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, the Soviet Union sold \$3.8 billion worth of gold last year, up from \$1.8 billion the previous year and from \$1 billion the year before.

Without gold, Magadan Province might well still be the exclusive preserve of Chukchi reindeer herders and other indigenous peoples.

It was the goldfields of the Kolyma River, discovered in the late 1920s, that drew geologists to this area. It was gold that made the region a logical, if cruel, site for Stalin's notorious labor camps from the 1930s to the mid-1950s.

From the camps, ordinary convicts and political prisoners were marched to work in the gold pits at temperatures of more than 50 degrees below zero (46 below zero centigrade).

Gold is believed to be one reason Magadan Province has been closed to most foreigners. The recent visit here was the first by a group of non-Communist journalists.

Alexander D. Bogdanov, provincial party chief, estimated that mining accounted for two-thirds of the province's 2 billion rubles (\$3 billion) in annual industrial output. The province also yields silver, tin and tungsten, but mostly gold.

In Siberia, gold is either bulldozed or dredged from surface gravel deposits known as placers or, as in the case of Karamken, dug from deep lode mines. The placers were the first to be mined starting in the 1930s, and as they became played out, the industry has been increasingly blasting into bedrock.

A 12-minute ride on an East German mine trolley, clattering down a narrow, concrete-lined shaft takes the miners two miles into the mountain. The air, pumped in through conduits, is cool and fresh, but not uncomfortably cold.

The mountain is crisscrossed by horizontal tunnels on six levels. On the upper levels, miners use compressed air guns to dig holes for dynamite, then blast and dig the ore, and spill it down chutes into waiting ore cars in the lowest tunnel.

The ore itself is unremarkable to the eye, the gold so thinly dispersed that it hardly glitters. There are no nuggets to be pocketed.

Miners work around the clock, in four six-hour shifts — first a blasting crew, then several hours of preparing the shaft, and finally two digging shifts.

At the concentrator near the mouth of the mine, lumps of ore are fed into a crushing mill and ground to powder. The powder is mixed with water, and the gold and silver are separated chemically.

Miners earn 700 rubles a month, a high salary by Soviet standards because of a premium paid in this remote region.

Lenin's dictum notwithstanding, the lives of workers here are becoming more dependent on gold, not less. Next year the mine here is scheduled to join other Soviet industries in "self-financing," which means that the mine administration will keep a share of the profits to spend as local managers see fit on housing, new equipment and amenities for workers.

But then, Lenin himself conceded that, pending the world revolution that would render gold into toilets, Russia should get as much of the stuff as it could. In a metaphor that seems especially suited to the tundra of northeast Siberia, he said, "When you live among wolves, you must howl like a wolf."

## Haig-Speak: Metaphor Over Mind

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — "It would serve no useful purpose to put fences around options that would diminish the promulgation of new roadways."

Alexander M. Haig Jr., one of three announced candidates for the 1988 Republican presidential nomination, tossed off that gem when asked, as President Ronald Reagan's secretary of state, whether the United States had ruled out the use of force in Central America.

The retired U.S. Army general and former North Atlantic Treaty Organization commander may be a long-shot candidate for president but he seems a sure bet to add linguistic color to the campaign, based on his penchant for mixed metaphors, biting barbs and self-deprecating humor.

"It is true that Haig-speak has become a rather notorious form of communication," he once said.

As a mixer of metaphors, he is a master.

To Mr. Haig, a politically troubled region was never merely a hot spot but a "vortex of cru-



Alexander M. Haig Jr.

ciality," and a diplomatic hint became a "nuanced overtone."

When Mr. Haig arrived at the State Department, he called himself the Reagan administration's foreign policy "vicar" but that goal always eluded him, his designs thwarted by a White House staff that, Mr. Haig contended, undercut him.

Shortly before the administration took office in 1981, Mr.

Haig drew up a directive to establish the chain of command in Mr. Reagan's foreign policy apparatus.

It was a clear attempt by Mr. Haig to stake out a role as Mr. Reagan's chief formulator of foreign policy. A colleague recalled that Mr. Haig said of the White House at the time, "We're going to slip off their underwear before they know their pants are unbuckled."

At a 1981 gathering of Washington's football elite, Mr. Haig joked about his large security force:

"The master of ceremonies told me that if Haig and his security detail left the room, it would be half empty. I said, 'If you think that's bad, last night when I leaned over to kiss my wife good night, I had to tell my agent to roll over.'"

In a more serious vein, Mr. Haig complained bitterly about what he regarded as the emasculation of U.S. intelligence services under President Jimmy Carter. During that period, he said, there was a "conscious castration of America's eyes and ears around the world."

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mum reliability using the same computer techniques (FMEA), which eliminate potential problems already at the design stage.

The plane makes distances seem shorter, whilst the large BMW makes short shrift of long journeys,

and both have exceptionally aerodynamic bodies.

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ARTS / LEISURE

A Playwright's Self-Portrait

By Robert Cushman  
International Herald Tribune  
LONDON — Peter Nichols, who vowed some five years ago to give up playwriting, has relapsed. The fruit of his backsliding, called "A Piece of My Mind," is on view at the Apollo.

I didn't un-enjoy it. I am sorry if that double negative sounds un-

THE LONDON STAGE

couth or equivocal, but it seems right for the play which is a confessional, alternately reckless and guarded. Nichols shows us a blocked playwright called Ted Forrest trying to write a novel — about a blocked playwright trying to write a novel. How much simpler it would be, he muses, if he could turn it into a play, and such a play does indeed take shape before us.

Mainly it is about the author's discontents: professional, familial, sexual. He looks back on his life, and recalls how long it took him to become successful. Just as he was giving up hope of progressing beyond disposable TV writing, he got the chance to write a movie for a pop group. The same thing happened to Nichols in the '60s (the film was "Catch Me If You Can" with the Dave Clark Five), and Ted's subsequent theatrical success, though less than he would like and followed by attempted retreat into prose fiction, also follows Nichols's own fairly closely.

Indeed the play would have little point and less interest if we did not feel that it was the author himself we were watching up there. He paints himself pretty black. Ted's existence seems to be domi-

nated by his jealousy of a younger dramatist — called Miles Whittier, because everybody thinks he is — whose personal and professional credentials sound like those of Nichols's fellow Briton Tom Stoppard.

Nichols confessed in his autobiography to a nagging jealousy of Stoppard, but it is hard to believe that he has been as totally obsessed by it as Ted is here. Indeed Nichols is aware of how trivial his woes may seem to non-playwrights, and so he is continually undercutting himself, making fun of his own play as it unfolds. He goes a step further and satirizes the whole idea of making a play, calling attention for example to the quick changes he demands from his cast of five. In one light this is refreshingly honest; the author tells the truth, even about the difficulties and embarrassments of telling the truth. In another, it is just arch, and stops the play from building up any steam. Nichols even includes a critic in his cast, anticipating every hostile comment we might make. Castigating the play for terminal self-consciousness, he is himself a symptom of it. But of course Nichols knows that.

The jokes are mostly funny, but the play seems blander than it should; Justin Greene's production lacks pace, and George Cole's amiable performance of Ted goes easy on bile and the sore spots. Anna Carter, crisp and nourishing as whole-grain bread, plays the capable wife every playwright should have, doubling excellently as the dragonish lady agent most London playwrights do have. Gwyneth Strong, a vivid young actress very good at being dismissive, draws



Jonathan Pryce as Macbeth, Sinead Cusack as Lady Macbeth.

sharp outlines of Ted's daughter and a selection of his fantasies.

Last year's Stratford-on-Avon productions have begun their annual ramble down the road to London. First on the main Barbican stage is "Macbeth," in a tight, gripping production by Adrian Noble played in black-walled sets by Bob Crowley that end closing in on the hero. Jonathan Pryce's Macbeth is haunted as much by his childlessness as by his crimes, and

takes refuge from both in fits of manic laughter, since these are with him from the start the performance develops within a narrow compass.

It is consistent, and Pryce is often thrilling, especially in the dagger speech and in a virtuoso banquet scene, tormented all over the stage by the invisible ghost — but it does not satisfy. This Macbeth has nothing to fall from, nowhere much to go. Sinead Cusack's Lady Macbeth has the exact measure, strong

and pitiful, of a woman who thinks she is using her husband but is used by him. The witches are excellently businesslike; the porter, wandering among the audience and interpolating, suggests all over again how much our bright and earnest younger directors have to learn about comedy.

Trevor Nunn, the Royal Shakespeare Company's departing supreme, knows all about it, and "The Fair Maid of the West," brought from the Stratford Swan to the RSC's newest outpost, the Mermaid, is one of his warmest shows. A patriotic Elizabethan two-part by Thomas Heywood, it is offered to us here as an impromptu performance by strolling players.

Maybe Nunn makes more implicit apologies for the play than it needs, but he manages to give us its values, and its sense of adventure, our own distance from them, and a roaring good time, all at once. The actors play together marvelously, if a little indulgently and as Bess Bridges, the barmaid turned private captain scouring the Spanish main in honor of her true love, Imelda Staunton, spunky, diminutive and unfussy emotional, gives the evening a human heart to balance all its high jinks.

Knitting a Fine Seam

By Kate Singleton

MILAN — The Catholic Queen Isabelle of Castile, whose major claim to fame is that she financed the trans-Atlantic expedition of Christopher Columbus in 1492, was utterly scandalized when the Ambassador of France presented her with his sovereign's humble respects, and a pair of exquisitely embroidered silk stockings. How dared the French monarch allude so grossly to that pious lady's august but hidden extremities?

In general, however, men have found that such rebuffs were risks worth taking, and fine stockings have always been a promising and precious gift. Even when the Reverend William Lee, anxious to alleviate his wife's fatigues as a stocking-knitter, invented the first knitting machine in 1589, the relative value of fine stockings did not go down. Luxury goods they were, and luxury goods they remained.

The present-day stocking industry is just getting back onto its feet after some difficult years. Things looked bleak in the late '60s and early '70s, when jeans became universal attire and interest in women's underwear was equated with a desire for their captivity. But now fine petticoats and sheer hosiery are back, and manufacturers are expanding and modernizing to produce articles to meet practically any whim and occasion.

In modern times the most important stocking manufacturing area in Europe has been in northern Italy's Po Valley, not far from Lake Garda. Here the knitting tradition can be traced back to the 16th century, when domination over these territories was disputed between the Serenissima Republic of Venice and the powerful Gonzaga family of Mantua. In those days Castelfredo, now the absolute world capital for nylon hosiery, was a small military stronghold. Today its moderate size and modest aspect belie the production methods concealed behind the plain walls of discrete little factories. For in and around Castelfredo extremely sophisticated technology is so readily experimented on, improved and adopted that Italy is now world leader in the production of the relative textile technology as well.

William Lee's stocking machine could knit 16 rows of stitches in the time a skilled hand-knitter would take to set up one needleful. It was described as a "masterpiece of the creative power of the human mind" and received ample treatment in that extraordinary Enlightenment homage to modernity, the Encyclopedie of Diderot and D'Alembert. Nowadays similarly miraculous



Pompadour's stocking.

And Isadora Duncan's.

feats are performed by a specially programmed Mitsubishi computer whose floppy disks are then popped into a completely automated knitting machine that spits out the finished prototype for inspection within minutes. The stocking designer thus sits in front of a video terminal (or finds a technician to do it for him) and transfers his sketches from paper to screen. And the resulting information stored on the floppy disc then instructs the knitting machine for the production of the desired item. This whole process may take three or four hours. Until very recently sketches had to be transferred onto squared pattern paper which then told the machine setter which of the 400 pattern jacks had to be manipulated in what order to obtain the required knitted pattern.

In 1985 Italy produced somewhere in excess of 1,024 pairs of nylon pantyhose and around 139 pairs of nylon stockings and knee-socks. Half of these were exported, mostly to Germany, France, Belgium and the Netherlands. For important companies such as Velca, which make high quality products, the French market is growing particularly interesting in view of the readiness of some French fashion houses to expand

their range of griffe hosiery. Helene Rubenstein will be marketing a new collection of hosiery designed and made for them by Velca in February. And, on the home front, the results of collaboration between Velca and Gianfranco Ferre should be ready by April. Velca has been one of the first companies in the Castelfredo area to introduce highly advanced equipment into a production cycle whose various phases have been carefully separated.

All hosiery, be it stockings or pantyhose, starts off as a simple knitted tube. These are blown into a bin out of a long plastic proboscis fitted to the face of the knitting machine at the rate of one a minute, or 45 to 50 dozen a day, per machine. Machines such as those produced by the firm Lonati are now completely automatic and can store several programs.

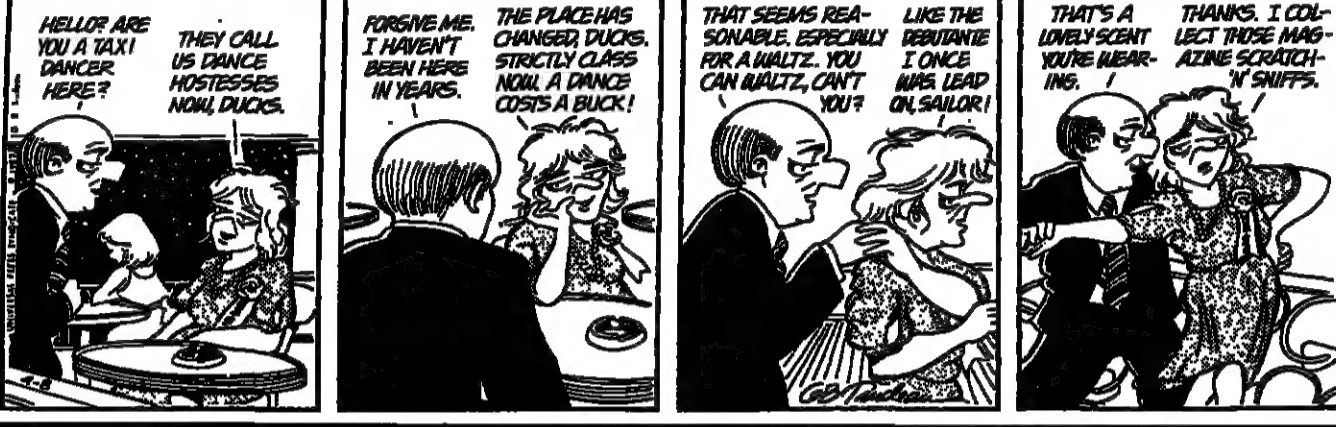
Pantyhose begins to look like pantyhose when it has been through the seaming department, largely manned by robots. Some human collaboration remains, however. A worker pulls the stretchy knitted tubes onto pairs of ready mechanical arms. Swordfish-like snippers then open them beneath so that the two tubes can be sewn together and trimmed. Next the garment is turned inside-out and the toes are sewn. Quality controls ensue, but the process is not yet finished. For concessions have to be made to what is apparently a mere female whim that has no technical justification in view of the quality yarns now used: the gusset has still to be added, which means burning out a central piece and stitching in a replacement.

The remaining productive phase is the dyeing and shaping. Dye compositions and color matching are now largely computer controlled. And shaping involves steaming the tubes into more flattering and leg-like contours.

Although stockings and pantyhose are products of the same technology, there's something poetic about the former and distinctly prosaic about the latter. For every day wear women seem disinclined to sacrifice the convenience of pantyhose in the name of poetics and eroticism. However recent sales trends show that the request for quality stockings (whose price is usually superior to that of equivalent pantyhose) is on the increase. Manufacturers are investing accordingly. Who knows whether chemists are now working on whale-bone substitutes for stays?

Kate Singleton is a Milan-based journalist who writes frequently on cultural affairs.

DOONESBURY



NYSE Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
TXUS	48881	34	33 1/2	+ 1/2
USX	4016	34	33 1/2	+ 1/2
BRIS	3424	34	33 1/2	+ 1/2
LA	3188	34	33 1/2	+ 1/2
GM	2348	34	33 1/2	+ 1/2
AT	1702	34	33 1/2	+ 1/2
SP	1702	34	33 1/2	+ 1/2
AT&T	1702	34	33 1/2	+ 1/2
IBM	1702	34	33 1/2	+ 1/2
AMT	1702	34	33 1/2	+ 1/2
GO	1702	34	33 1/2	+ 1/2
MSFT	1702	34	33 1/2	+ 1/2
INTL	1702	34	33 1/2	+ 1/2
PENNY	1702	34	33 1/2	+ 1/2

Market Sales

NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
184,710,200	184,710,200
NYSE adv. vol. close	216,244,000
NYSE adv. vol. open	12,260,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	1,617,120,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	1,617,120,000
NYSE volume up	34,497,200
NYSE volume down	15,649,100
NYSE volume up	4,670,400
NYSE volume down	4,670,400
NYSE volume up	4,670,400
NYSE volume down	4,670,400

NYSE Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
171.44	168.25	168.25	-3.19
Composite	32.39	32.39	-0.86
Industrials	143.12	143.12	-1.08
Utilities	72.77	72.77	-0.29
Finance	109.45	109.45	-1.04

NYSE Closing

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3401.28	3408.41	3408.41	-44.40
Trans	99.23	99.23	99.23	-1.01
Comp	97.52	97.52	97.52	-1.35

AMEX Diary

Class	Prev.
Advanced	330
Declined	330
Unchanged	330
Total Issues	330
New Hires	4
New Leaves	1

NASDAQ Index

Class	Prev.
Composite	404.1
Industrials	404.1
Utilities	404.1
Finance	404.1
Insurance	404.1
Real Estate	404.1
Health	404.1
Technology	404.1
Telecom	404.1
Transportation	404.1

AMEX Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
WICK	2004	34	33 1/2	+ 1/2
WICK	2004	34	33 1/2	+ 1/2
WICK	2004	34	33 1/2	+ 1/2
WICK	2004	34	33 1/2	+ 1/2
WICK	2004	34	33 1/2	+ 1/2

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Class	Prev.
Bonds	73.32
Utilities	73.32
Industrials	73.32

NYSE Diary

Class	Prev.
Advanced	822
Declined	822
Unchanged	822
Total Issues	822
New Hires	14
New Leaves	1

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Buy	Sell	% of
April 8	48,822	61.37
April 7	34,872	36.74
April 6	34,872	36.74
March 31	34,872	36.74

Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3401.28	3408.41	3408.41	-44.40
Trans	99.23	99.23	99.23	-1.01
Comp	97.52	97.52	97.52	-1.35

Standard & Poor's Index

Class	Prev.
Industrials	381.8
Utilities	381.8
Finance	381.8
Insurance	381.8
Real Estate	381.8
Health	381.8
Technology	381.8
Telecom	381.8
Transportation	381.8

NASDAQ Diary

Class	Prev.
Advanced	1,001
Declined	1,001
Unchanged	1,001
Total Issues	1,001

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
344.8	341.8	341.8	-3.0

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. High Low Last Chg.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	St.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
32 1/2	27 1/2	AAR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32 1/2	27 1/2	ADT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32 1/2	27 1/2	ADT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32 1/2	27 1/2	ADT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32 1/2	27 1/2	ADT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Dow Off 44.60, Ending Rally

United Press International

NEW YORK — The stock market slid sharply in active trading Tuesday, ending a five-day rally that sent the Dow Jones industrial average to its first close above 2,400.

The Dow Jones industrial average finished the day down 44.60 to 2,360.94.

Declines led advances 1,118-521 among the 1,985 issues crossing the NYSE tape.

Big Board volume amounted to about 186.4 million shares, compared with 173.7 million Monday.

Traders said a weak bond market and weakening prices on some stock index futures contracts contributed to selling pressure, particularly at the end of the day.

Earlier, the market recouped initial losses suffered partly because of a sell program by the State of New Jersey, which is divesting itself of companies that do business in South Africa. The lower levels attracted enough buyers to send the Dow up as much as 14 points by late morning. But the gains were gradually erased, and by mid-afternoon the market was showing losses.

Robert Kahan, manager of equity trading at Montgomery Securities in San Francisco, said the market had to deal with "profit taking, a few sell programs and bond market weakness."

But Mr. Kahan said after five straight days of gains, it was "time for a little backing and filling." He predicted the market would move higher again by the end of the week.

Harry Vilcek of Sutro & Co. in San Francisco was more cautious.

"We are far over-extended," he said. "The stock market could still go up another 50 or 100

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. High Low Last Chg.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	St.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
11 1/2	10 1/2	ABT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11 1/2	10 1/2	ABT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11 1/2	10 1/2	ABT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11 1/2	10 1/2	ABT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11 1/2	10 1/2	ABT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Chopard GENÈVE

Ref. 36/1131 - 18 ct. gold - water-resistant

LUNA D'ORO - Beauty reflected from within. With this classic time piece you can discover the beauty of pure mechanics remaining the quintessence in the art of watch-making. Entirely day, date and moonphase simultaneously. Available at leading jewellers worldwide.

For further information, please contact: Chopard & Cie, S.A. 8 rue de Vevoy, 1217 Meyrin-Genève, tél. (22) 82 17 17

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. High Low Last Chg.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	St.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
11 1/2	10 1/2	ABT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11 1/2	10 1/2	ABT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11 1/2	10 1/2	ABT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11 1/2	10 1/2	ABT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11 1/2	10 1/2	ABT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. High Low Last Chg.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	St.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
11 1/2	10 1/2	ABT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11 1/2	10 1/2	ABT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11 1/2	10 1/2	ABT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11 1/2	10 1/2	ABT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11 1/2	10 1/2	ABT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. High Low Last Chg.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	St.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
11 1/2	10 1/2	ABT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11 1/2	10 1/2	ABT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11 1/2	10 1/2	ABT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11 1/2	10 1/2	ABT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11 1/2	10 1/2	ABT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. High Low Last Chg.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	St.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
11 1/2	10 1/2	ABT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11 1/2	10 1/2	ABT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11 1/2	10 1/2	ABT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11 1/2	10 1/2	ABT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11 1/2	10 1/2	ABT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Headline Display

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. High Low Last Chg.

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## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Bid to Acquire Gencorp Dropped by Partnership

**The Associated Press**  
NEW YORK — An investor group dropped its hostile bid Tuesday to acquire Gencorp Inc. in light of Gencorp's proposed restructuring that includes a \$1.6 billion stock buyback.

## Bell Group Raises Stake in Standard Chartered

**Reuters**  
LONDON — Bell Group International Ltd., headed by Robert Holmes à Court of Australia, has raised its stake in Standard Chartered PLC to 14.9 percent from 10 percent, Bell's brokers, Warburg Securities, said Tuesday.

## COMPANY NOTES

Argonaut Group Inc., a Los Angeles-based property and casualty insurer, said that Clarendon Group Ltd., a closely held Bermuda-based concern with other insurance operations, had made an unsolicited proposal to acquire it for \$37 a share. The offer values Argonaut, which was spun off by Teledyne Inc. in November, at \$433.2 million.

Ashtech-Tate Inc., the California-based developer of the successful dBase database programs, is withdrawing a previously announced public offering of about 2 million shares of stock, saying it was reacting to the recent volatility in its shares. The volatility relates in part to announcements by International Business Machines Corp. that it will offer its own database management software on its new personal computers.

Boeing Commercial Airplane Co., a subsidiary of the Boeing Co., has received orders from three airlines for six jetliners — three 757s, a 747-200 and a 737-300 — valued at about \$300 million. The customers are British Airways, Iberia Airlines and Southwest Airlines of Dallas.

Chrysler Canada Ltd. has signed an agreement to import 100,000 Mitsubishi small cars from MC Sittipol Co. of Thailand between 1988 and 1993. These will be Thailand's first car exports. Chrysler Canada will

## Bond Ruling Rattles Texaco Suppliers

**By Thomas C. Hayes**  
*New York Times Service*

DALLAS — Some suppliers of Texaco Inc. say they are concerned that the third-largest U.S. oil company may file for protection following Monday's Supreme Court ruling that it must appeal an \$11 billion bond requirement in the Texas state courts.

The bond requirement, which had been reduced to \$1 billion by a U.S. appeals court, was imposed when Texaco lost a court decision to Pennzoil Co. in 1985.

Under Texas law, Pennzoil is entitled to place liens on Texaco property unless Texaco posts security in the full amount of the judgment in the case while the case is being appealed. However, a lawyer for Texaco said he was hopeful that Texaco and Pennzoil would be able to reach an agreement soon.

The lawyer, David Boies, said

Monday that Texaco would be able to come up with a "framework for working something out" that might include assurances that it would not sell or otherwise dispose of assets valued at about \$11 billion or \$12 billion.

[On Tuesday, Texaco filed in the First Court of Appeals in Texas to enjoin the enforcement of the bond requirement. Reuters reported, quoting John Jeffers, an attorney for Pennzoil.

[Mr. Jeffers said the filing contained a request to cut the amount of the bond to between \$1 billion and \$1.5 billion.]

Unless the bond question is resolved quickly, according to security analysts, Texaco could also face resistance in the credit markets that would make it difficult to conduct its business.

James W. Kinneer, Texaco's chief executive, said Monday that if the dispute remained unresolved, "Texaco would have no

alternative but to seek protection of its stockholders' interests under Chapter 11" of the Federal Bankruptcy Code.

Texaco, which had \$34.9 billion in assets at the end of 1986, would be by far the largest American company ever to enter bankruptcy proceedings. It reported a net worth of \$13.7 billion at the end of the year, with \$6.9 billion of long-term debt.

Texaco's shares, after falling \$4 on Monday, were up 12.5 cents at closing Tuesday on the New York Stock Exchange, to \$33.75.

The market value of all Texaco stock, now totaling \$8.1 billion, would be expected to fall dramatically if the company filed for protection because the interests of Texaco's thousands of creditors would be placed ahead of the stockholders in any reorganization plan. And the dividends paid to stockholders — \$3 a share last



David Boies

year — would probably be ended. Under Chapter 11, a company keeps operating.

J. Eugene Overmeyer, president and chairman of Tokheim Corp., of Fort Wayne, Indiana, which sells service station equipment and other products to Texaco, said he was seeking advice from lawyers and accountants about Texaco's situation.

## Japan Semiconductor Cuts May Lead to U.S. Shortage

**By Andrew Pollack**  
*New York Times Service*

SAN FRANCISCO — Japan's moves to cut the production of computer chips could lead to a shortage of the vital semiconductors, according to some computer and semiconductor industry executives.

The executives said they thought Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry was deliberately chocking off the supply of chips to hurt American computer makers. But others were skeptical that any shortage would arise soon.

The cuts come at a time when the Reagan administration has announced tariffs, scheduled to take effect April 17, on selected Japanese electrical and electronic products. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan urged Monday that the administration rescind them.

A shortage would be a sharp reversal from the situation of the past two years, when the world has been awash in silicon chips.

"I don't know if anyone's hurting right today, but they are anticipating a problem," said Vico E. Henriques, president of the Computer and Business Equipment Manufacturers Association, whose members include major users of computer chips.

The production cuts have been ordered by the Japanese government in an attempt to mollify American critics who say that the Japanese have violated last year's trade agreement requiring Japan to

stop selling chips abroad for less than the production cost.

The cuts amount to more than 30 percent of production and are aimed at raising prices and denying supply to so-called gray marketers, distributors who sell chips for low prices in Asian countries.

The trade ministry has also begun requiring export licenses for shipments valued at as little as \$50,000 yen (\$342), rather than 4 million yen (\$6,850) as before.

Some chip makers in the United States charge that Japan wants to cut the supply of chips to hurt American computer makers and turn them against the trade agreement.

## Drilling Tool Venture Formed by USX, Armo

**Agence France-Press**  
HOUSTON — USX Corp. and Armo Inc., another steel company, have begun a joint venture to consolidate production of petroleum equipment.

The new company, National Oilwell, will be equally controlled by USX and Armo. It will employ 2,200 people, operate nine plants in the United States and abroad, and generate annual revenue of more than \$300 million. David Higbee, the joint venture's president, said Monday.

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## EDS Plans Japan Venture

**Reuters**  
TOKYO — Electronic Data Systems Corp., the world's largest computer services company and a General Motors Corp. subsidiary, will set up a joint venture in Japan with Nippon Information Industry Corp., that software development company said Tuesday. Nippon Electronic Data Systems will introduce factory automation systems developed by GM.

**Asia Pacific Growth Fund**  
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3-4-1987 US \$23.73  
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1016 BS Amsterdam.

## Net Asset Value on April 2, 1987

**Pacific Selection Fund N.V.**  
U.S.\$0.18 per U.S.\$1 unit.  
**Pacific Selection Fund N.V.**

## 2 at Merrill Lynch Dismissed

**The Associated Press**  
LONDON — Two British employees of Merrill Lynch & Co. were dismissed and two others disciplined for running up \$124,300 (\$201,000) in debts while gambling on the price movements of stocks and bonds, a spokesman said Tuesday. Merrill Lynch was informed of the debts by the bookmaker involved, City Index Ltd.

## UAL Suggests Pilots' Offer Is Threatened by Level of Debt

**By Mark Potts**  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — UAL Inc. has suggested that a \$4.5 billion offer for its United Air Lines subsidiary by the Air Lines Pilots Association could put the airline so badly in debt that it would threaten the job security the pilots seek.

Wall Street, however, reacted to the surprise weekend offer with a

buying spree of UAL stock as analysts suggested that the bid had put the company "in play" and could lead to a takeover by another suitor if the pilots' bid is unsuccessful. Most analysts gave the plan slim chance of success.

Stock in UAL, which plans to change its name to Allegis Corp. on May 1, soared \$6.50 a share to \$65.50 in active trading Monday on the New York Stock Exchange. In continued active trading Tuesday, UAL's shares closed unchanged.

The pilots' union, which has been feuding with UAL's management in recent years, made its offer for the airline subsidiary on Sunday. In addition, to the airline, UAL, based in Chicago, owns the Western hotel chain, Hertz car rental and other businesses.

The pilots' association said its \$4.5 billion offer is "absolutely serious and financially sound," and said that Lazard Freres & Co., a New York investment-banking house, was attempting to assemble financing for the bid.

The union, which has criticized UAL for diversifying while it has attempted to cut employees' wages and benefits, said its members would take pay cuts to help make the takeover work.

In a statement released late Monday, UAL said it would consider the offer. But it indicated that, as analysts expected, it would take a dim view of selling its best-known asset to the pilots' union.

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## BUSINESS PEOPLE

## CBS to Pay Wyman Several Million

By Arthur Higbee  
International Herald Tribune

Thomas H. Wyman, forced out of his position as chairman of CBS Inc. last September, has received a settlement that could reach more than \$4.3 million and an annual payment of \$400,000 for life, according to a CBS proxy statement.

Mr. Wyman, 57, also received the right to exercise stock options worth an undisclosed amount, according to the proxy, which was released Monday. Mr. Wyman received \$1.1 million in salary and bonuses for 1986.

The proxy statement showed that Laurence A. Tisch, 64, the chief stockholder, who took over from Mr. Wyman as chief executive, will be paid \$750,000 this year.

Mr. Wyman left CBS after losing a boardroom battle with Mr. Tisch over the company's direction.

The agreement with Mr. Wyman, 57, called for his employment to continue through the end of last year, for which he was paid \$808,654 in base salary and \$293,859 in bonuses, the proxy showed.

Mr. Wyman's settlement called

for him to collect \$555,756 last Jan. 6 as payment of his accrued bonus credits and \$3.8 million in 10 annual installments, or a lump-sum payment of \$2.8 million next January.

It also required CBS to provide an office and a secretary for Mr. Wyman through 1987.

When queried by The New York Times, CBS declined to comment on the settlement. Mr. Wyman could not be reached for comment.

The proxy said that senior officers of the company would not be awarded stock options, an apparent reflection of the company's poor performance last year.

The proxy noted the contract settlement of an unnamed "executive officer" of the company. The Times said he was identified by CBS officials as Van Gordon Sauter, the former president of CBS News, who was forced to resign the day after Mr. Wyman left the company.

Mr. Sauter is to be paid the full amount of his base salary, estimated to be more than \$300,000 annually through the remainder of his five-year contract, which ends Sept. 30, 1990. He is also to be paid a full bonus for 1986 and 50 percent of

the bonuses he would have received in the remaining four years of his contract. The amount of the bonus was not disclosed.

Greenwell Montagu Securities, the institutional-equity broking and research arm of Midland Bank PLC, has opened a Hong Kong branch, Greenwell Montagu (Far East) Ltd. and has recruited David Guest from Hoare, Govett in Hong Kong to run it.

The Institute of Foreign Bankers Inc., a New York-based association of 230 international banks from 55 countries operating in the United States, has recruited Lawrence Ulick for the new post of executive director and counsel. Mr. Ulick, 42, an American citizen, previously was vice president and assistant resident counsel at Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. in New York.

Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp. said its board accepted the resignations of John D. Fry, president and chief operating officer, and Francis P. Massco, vice president, secretary and general counsel. This follows the resignation of George A. Ferris on March 17 as the company's

## 3 Aides Resign At Lear Siegler

New York Times Service

SANTA MONICA, California — The new owners of Lear Siegler Inc. said that Norman A. Barkeley, president, chairman and chief executive officer, had resigned, as had two other executives.

Forstmann Little & Co. led a \$2.1 billion leveraged buyout of Lear in January. It said Richard W. Vieser, a Forstmann official, would succeed Mr. Barkeley.

Ronald V. Paolucci and Laurence A. Thompson, both Lear senior vice presidents, are to be succeeded by Robert A. Kenkel, a Forstmann manager who has been named executive vice president and chief operating officer.

chief executive officer. Lloyd C. Lubensky, the chairman, said the Fry and Massco resignations were the result of a disagreement over the granting of increases in executive compensation several months ago without full board approval.

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Wednesday/Thursday/Friday: Business People.  
Tuesday through Saturday: Currency Markets/Euromarkets.  
Personal Investing on the second Monday of every month. And the latest financial figures every day.

## LUXLANE S.A.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the company will be held at the offices of Hoogewerf and Co. S.A. (HOCOLUX), 25, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, on Friday, April 17th, 1987, at 10:00 a.m. to conduct the ordinary business of the company.

The official agenda of the meeting and copies of the latest annual report and audited accounts will be available as from March 25th, 1987, for collection from the offices of HOCOLUX and the specified paying agents.

Shareholders may vote at the meeting either by attending in person with their share certificates or by depositing their certificates with a bank. In the latter case special bank depositary receipts to the order of a specified paying agent, voting certificates and certificates of block voting instructions must be filed with a specified agent by 2:00 p.m. on Wednesday, April 15th, 1987. The certificate of block voting instruction, voting certificates and special bank depositary receipts may be obtained from a specified paying agent.

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## MINIS: Cheap Imported Cars Projected to Take 12% of U.S. Market by 1991

(Continued from first finance page)

Our cars just can't afford those prices," said Global's Mr. Prior, whose basic Yugo GV carries the same \$3,990 port-of-entry sticker that it came with in 1985.

Taxes, tags, options and other costs could boost the Yugo GV's final price into the \$5,500 range. But if that \$1,500 in extra charges were added to a \$5,000 base sticker, about 40 percent of Yugo's buyers could not afford to buy a car of any kind, Mr. Prior said.

"That extra \$1,500 on a typical payment plan is about \$38 more a month," Mr. Prior said. "The conventional wisdom says that for another \$38, you might as well go with something that has a proven record, a Toyota or something like that. But for a lot of the customers of Yugo, that extra \$38 a month is a gulf that cannot be bridged."

Minicars usually have overall lengths of 150 inches (380 centimeters) or less and are powered by engines of less than 1.5 liters in displacement. Base sticker prices for the minis start from the Yugo GV's current \$3,990 and go up to about \$6,500.

In 1986, 582,894 minicars and like-bodied subcompact models were sold in the United States, compared with 497,623 sold the previous year, according to Detroit-based Ward's Research.

J.D. Power & Associates, an automotive-marketing research firm based in Westlake Village, California, estimates that 1.4 million minicars, 12 percent of the U.S. auto market, will be sold in this country in 1991.

Most of those will be imports, brought in from Brazil, India, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Taiwan and Yugoslavia.

The Yugo could be a 'truly disposable car. You drive the hell out of it for three years and then you throw it away.'

— Christopher Cedergren, auto-industry analyst

Whether all of these countries can produce cars that Americans will accept is not known. But Korea already is emerging as a major player in the minicar field, particularly with the stunning U.S. introduction last year of its 1.5-liter Hyundai Excel car, produced by Hyundai Motor Co.

Hyundai said its goal was to sell 100,000 of its subcompact Excel models in the United States in 1986. But the company broke all introductory-year import sales records by selling 168,882 cars.

That kind of success is bound to attract more minicar competitors,

said Christopher Cedergren, an analyst with J.D. Power. "We're going to see a tremendous influx of these low-priced cars, many of which will be of good quality and fun to drive," Mr. Cedergren said.

Mr. Ingram, of the used-car group, said he is certain that minicar sales will grow, but is skeptical about the quality of the tiny, mostly front-wheel-drive vehicles.

"We have a real concern that the quality of these imports cheapies isn't all that it's supposed to be," Mr. Ingram said. "We feel that some people may be buying these cars without a full understanding of what they're really getting into."

Lisa Rejali and Eric Root, who live in the District of Columbia, agree with Mr. Ingram's assessment. They bought a Yugo GV in Baltimore on Christmas Eve in 1985. The car has been "disastrous," Miss Rejali said.

A June 1986 survey by J.D. Power of Yugo owners said: "Unfortunately, Yugo buyers have a lot of

problems with their cars, both at and since taking delivery."

"The Yugo is the one car most prone to product problems of any car available in the United States," the survey said.

Mr. Prior and other Global Motors officials agree that many of the Yugo cars sold in the United States in late 1985 had faults.

Those defects, coupled with unfavorable media reviews of the Yugo, helped to knock the Yugo off its 1986 U.S. sales target of 60,000 cars. That year, the company sold 35,970 of the Yugo models, which are based on the Fiat 128.

But the problems are now corrected, Mr. Prior said. Zavodi Crvena Zastava, or Red Flag Works, made at least 176 production changes in the Yugo, correcting such things as faulty wiring harnesses, according to Mr. Prior and other Global Motors officials.

The changes have improved the Yugo's quality, Mr. Prior said. And Mr. Cedergren, the J.D. Power analyst, agrees.

"I tend to be a little bit more bullish on Yugo than I was in the past," Mr. Cedergren said. "If the quality continues to improve, Zastava could be the first manufacturer of the truly disposable car. You drive the hell out of it for three years and then you throw it away. Who cares about the resale value of a disposable car?"



"Don't let the good things in life pass by.."







## CURRENCY MARKETS

## Dollar Modestly Lower in New York

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
NEW YORK — The dollar ended with modest losses against most major currencies on Tuesday as the market awaited a final round of position-taking ahead of Wednesday's Group of Seven meeting, dealers said.

"The dollar was trendless today," one dealer for a top European bank said. "People are waiting to see if anything new comes from the meetings tomorrow and will then take it from there."

As a result, generally supportive comments by the chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, Paul A. Volcker, and the Japanese finance minister, Kiichi Miyazawa, went largely unheeded.

In New York, the dollar closed at 145.65 yen, down from 145.875 on Monday; at 1.8275 Deutsche marks, down from 1.8265; and at 6.0750 French francs, down from 6.0760.

The dollar was unchanged

## London Dollar Rates

Currency	Rate
Deutsche mark	1.8275
French franc	6.0750
Japanese yen	145.65
Swiss franc	1.5190
British pound	1.5190

Source: Reuters

against the pound, which closed at \$1.6180.

In congressional testimony, Mr. Volcker said a continued sharp decline in the dollar could harm world economic growth and said the dollar's fall so far should be large enough to begin shrinking the U.S. merchandise-trade deficit.

"The market impact of Mr. Volcker's comments was minimal," one currency trader said. "It was the same old story. Volcker was just fulfilling his role as a defender of the currency."

The market was similarly dismissive of an upbeat appraisal by Mr.

## Miyezawa of his hourlong conversation with the U.S. Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d.

Mr. Miyazawa said they agreed on the need for currency stabilization. He said he was satisfied with the role the United States had played in coordinated international efforts to prop up the dollar since the agreement by leading industrialized nations in February to stabilize foreign exchange markets.

Mr. Miyazawa's private session with Mr. Baker preceded a meeting Wednesday of finance ministers of the United States, Japan, West Germany, France, Britain, Canada and Italy.

Marc Cohen, vice president at Republic National Bank of New York, said, "Everyone has given their opinion, and now it's a matter of action by the ministers."

Mr. Cohen said the market is expecting a merchandise-trade deficit for March of \$11 billion to \$12 billion.

The dollar also fell in European trading on low expectations for the outcome of the Washington talks. Traders said few positions ahead of news emerging from the talks.

In London, the dollar closed at 1.8245 Deutsche marks, down from 1.8250 on Monday; at 145.30 yen, down from 146.05; and at 6.0675 French francs, down from 6.0685.

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.8218 DM, down from 1.8243 on Monday, and in Paris at 6.0620 French francs, down from 6.0703.

In Zurich, the dollar closed at 1.5145 Swiss francs, down from 1.5190 on Monday. (Reuters, UPI)

## Volcker Says Dollar's Fall Is Threat to Growth

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Paul A. Volcker, the Federal Reserve Board chairman, said Tuesday that further sharp drops in the value of the dollar could harm world economic growth.

In testimony before the Senate Banking Committee, he said the dollar's fall so far should be enough to begin shrinking the huge U.S. trade deficit.

The dollar has fallen more than 30 percent against the Deutsche mark and the yen in 18 months, but this has done little to reduce the U.S. merchandise-trade deficit, which totaled \$14.8 billion in January.

Mr. Volcker said that relying solely on the falling dollar to reduce the deficit "would clearly hold substantial risks of renewed inflationary momentum and undermine confidence in future financial stability." He said this "could jeopardize prospects for sustained economic expansion."

Mr. Volcker noted that as exports from Europe and Japan are slowing, growth there is declining. "In that kind of situation, further sizable depreciation of the dollar could well be counterproductive," he said.

Meanwhile, the Dutch finance minister, H. Onno Ruding, who is chairman of the International Monetary Fund's policy-making Interim Committee, said in Washington he believed the dollar had fallen far enough. (Reuters, AP)

## Foreign Banks Taking Cooler Look at German Operations

Reuters

FRANKFURT — Foreign banks in West Germany are reassessing their positions after changes in the markets and the regulatory environment have dampened enthusiasm for expansion here.

Banking sources said the most important changes were plans to bring securities holdings into capital-lending ratios, the first such move in a major financial center. This could hurt several foreign banks, particularly those active in primary and secondary bond markets. Foreign banks have much lower equity and reserve capital than most domestic banks.

Senior banking sources said talks between the Bundesbank and the banking supervisory office over bringing securities, primarily bonds, under banking laws governing capital ratios were in progress.

Although no date had been set for imposition of the change, banks as early as this year may be obliged to bring bonds under 1985 rules that

limit bank lending to 18 times shareholders' equity and reserves.

Brian Kiseack, president of the Foreign Banks Association, said, "It's not a positive sign. It could cause certain people who are not in 'West Germany' to query whether it was as attractive to get in now."

Larger banks may begin to use global networks to pass on holdings in Deutsche mark-denominated securities to other centers with less stringent ratios, he added.

But sources said foreign banks faced other practical problems as well. These include: "The apparent unwillingness of the Bonn government to make an early move to abolish the stock exchange turnover tax."

Signs that London's "Big Bang" may have deeper implications for German securities trading than first thought.

Difficulty in finding experienced securities professionals to staff new subsidiaries.

By leaving the stock exchange turnover tax out of the initial negotiating session of the new

federal coalition government, Bonn has ended hopes it would soon be abolished.

The tax is 0.25 percent on each side of a securities trade by a nonbank, but it is not levied on public authority bonds.

This extra cost, particularly for such finely priced instruments as floating rate notes, had kept much trading of mark-denominated securities business in the City of London.

Large U.S., British, Japanese and Swiss investors often have preferred to execute block trades of 50,000 shares and up with City market makers who could absorb at least some of the paper in their own positions, diminishing the immediate impact on the share price.

Most German brokers and banks pass trades directly to the exchange floor, cutting profits or adding to costs.

A board member of Bank in Liechtenstein (Frankfurt), Michael Zapf, said that London's share of the German securities was causing foreign banks without German branches to question whether the return justified the cost.

## AIRBUS: Shelving of Engine Puts Jet's Future in Doubt

(Continued from Page 1)

ket, the plane's future also depends on a decision by the consortium's four member governments, West Germany, France, Britain and Spain, to authorize an estimated \$4.5 billion in development funding.

"This is a terrible embarrassment to everyone concerned," said an investment banker in Paris. "It involves everyone from IAE to the airlines and ultimately to Airbus, which had sold airlines on the SuperFan concept."

Paul Nisbet, who follows the aerospace industry for Prudential-Bache Securities in New York, said the IAE cancellation had put the A-340's future in jeopardy because its attraction to potential buyers rested to a large extent on the engine.

"The A-340 was not going anywhere as far as airline interest was concerned until the SuperFan came

along," he said. "If IAE is scrapping the SuperFan, it's a whole new ball game between Airbus A-340 and McDonnell Douglas MD-11, as well as Boeing's 767."

Spokesmen for several West European airlines, which had made commitments to order the A-340, said Tuesday they would re-evaluate their decisions in light of the IAE decision.

An aide to Reinhardt Abraham, vice president of Lufthansa, said the West German flag carrier had been "well aware of the risks attached to the SuperFan proposal, and had taken that into account in its provisional agreement to buy 15 A-340s."

However, Lufthansa would now consider whether a rival engine for the Airbus could be delivered by the airline's deadline of spring 1992, and would "weigh that prospect against what McDonnell

Douglas is offering on its MD-11," he said.

A spokeswoman for Airbus Industrie in Toulouse, France, said Tuesday that the four-nation consortium would begin working with the manufacturers of a rival engine made by a joint venture of SNECMA of France and General Electric Co. of the United States, and which will be proposed to airlines interested in the A-340.

The French-U.S. engine, a more powerful version of its CFM-56-5 engine currently used on the A-320 Airbus, would be available in 1992, coinciding with planned deliveries of the first A-340s.

"It now appears as if it is either our engine, or no engine at all, on the A-340," said a spokesman for the state-controlled SNECMA, or Société Nationale d'Enseignement de la Construction de Moteurs d'Aviation.

airline's deadline of spring 1992, and would "weigh that prospect against what McDonnell

## Baker Debt Plan Assailed at Talks

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Developing nations meeting here for conferences of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund have taken a position against the plan offered 18 months ago by the U.S. Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d, to resolve Third World debt problems.

A working paper by ministers for 24 of those nations said the initial approach to the world debt crisis, "instead of providing debtor countries with adequate resources to allow them to strengthen and restructure their productive capacities, has required the economies of debtor countries to generate outward transfers of resources."

The paper, which was part of a series of discussions on the debt crisis, said the plan "has required the economies of debtor countries to generate outward transfers of resources."

The paper, which was part of a series of discussions on the debt crisis, said the plan "has required the economies of debtor countries to generate outward transfers of resources."

## TAKEOVERS: Human Factor

(Continued from first finance page)

said Mr. Hunt, "as though he had done something bad and shameful to the company acquired."

After a takeover, employees look for signs that will dry or confirm their fears. In two-thirds of the acquisitions studied, the new managers designated a senior person to communicate the changes directly to everybody. One chief executive traveled to 30 countries to explain to people how the new organization would affect them.

In two-thirds of the acquisitions

regarded as failures, nobody bothered to communicate anything or did so through memos and newsletters. People were left not knowing who they reported to or what their responsibilities were.

In a majority of companies, being taken over can be a positive experience, the report said.

"Acquisition is one way of inducing change," Mr. Hunt said. "It gives you a unique opportunity to do so because the seller staff is expecting change."

In fact, he said, when the buyer did nothing, the staff of the company taken over often was disappointed.

## Tuesday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices of New York Times Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low 4 P.M. Chg

12 Month High Low 4 P.M. Chg

12 Month High Low 4 P.M. Chg

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